CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
"THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,330—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch, "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle, "Glentromie", "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" } Rs. 16 Rs. 20-15 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th Jan.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st ,,
† SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weigheli	7th Feb.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5040	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
P.&O. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weigheli	7th Mar.
P.&O. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
P.&O. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weigheli	4th Apr.
P.&O. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th ,,
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5065	1000	E. Stewart	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	2nd May
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5065	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th ,,

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	3911	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About 1891.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	15th Jan.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	29th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versâ at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12th, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th Jan. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
5th January, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	18th Feb., 1891.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 14th January.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on 17th January, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 18th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 13th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January 1891, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

S. S. KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS STEAMER, one of the finest Steamers coming out East, and fitted up with Electric Light, has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers, and WILL SAIL for ANTWERP about the 22nd inst. Passage, Rs. 325.
Apply to AGENTS—

KILLICK, NIXON AND Co.,
or CAPTAIN on Board.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ASIA	3,560	J. Laird	27th Jan.

THE above Steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian Trade, and has every comfort for First-class Passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TABLE CUTLERY.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Special Agents for the NEW CAVENDISH BRAND CUTLERY Registered. This Cutlery is of the best Sheffield Manufacture, and is placed before the Public as an article which cannot be surpassed for Quality and Durability. The Steel is of extra Quality, Hand-forged and carefully tempered, with Solid Ivory Balance Handles, the result being an Article Superior to anything which has as yet been introduced, and from its elegant appearance will be generally preferred to the old-fashioned and heavy Cutlery.

	A Quality. Rs. a.	B Quality. Rs. a.
Table Knives per doz.	36 0	29 0
Dessert ,, ,,	31 0	24 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork) per pair	13 8	10 8
Game Carvers (,, ,,) ,,	13 8	10 8
Steels each	5 0	4 0
Complete Set as above	99 0	78 8

Buckhorn Handled Knives and Forks strong and well-finished, recommended for Camp and District Use.

C Quality—Ordinary. A Good Serviceable Article.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Table Knives per doz.	24 0	per doz.	10 8
Dessert ,, ,,	20 0	,,	9 0
Meat Carvers per pair	8 8	per pair	3 8
Game ,, ,, ,,	8 8	,,	3 8
Steels each	3 0	each	1 4
Table Forks		per doz.	4 12
Dessert Forks		,,	4 0

Cavendish Carvers for Ladies' Use. A Pair each of Meat and Game Carvers, in Velvet-lined case. A Quality, Rs. 41. B Quality, Rs. 33.

Cutlery Cases in Oak, to hold 12 each large and small Knives, one pair each Meat and Game Carvers, one Steel each Rs. 17 0

Complete Family Chests of Plate and Cutlery, containing the following articles :—

12 Table Knives.	1 Soup Ladle	1 Chutney Spoon.
12 Forks.	2 Sauce ,,	1 Sugar ,,
12 Dessert Knives.	12 Dessert Spoons.	1 Sugar Tong.
12 Forks.	12 Tea ,,	1 Ice Claws.
1 Pr. Meat Carvers.	6 Egg ,,	1 Butter Knife.
1 ,, Game.	4 Salt ,,	1 Pickle Fork.
1 Steel.	2 Mustard ,,	1 Pr. Fish Helpers.
6 Table Spoons.	1 Gravy ,,	2 Pr. Knife Rests.

Fiddle Pattern Plate, with A Cutlery, Rs. 330. B Cutlery, Rs. 300.
Queen Anne Pattern Plate, with A Cutlery, Rs. 330. B Cutlery, Rs. 305.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

TREACHER & Co. respectfully beg to invite the Attention of intending Purchasers to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.

The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE :—

DINNER CROCKERY.		No. 1. Blue Line. Rs. a.	No. 3. Peach Blow. Rs. a.	No. 4. Gilt Line. Rs. a.	No. 5. Plain White. Rs. a.	No. 6. Ivy Entwine. Rs. a.	No. 7. Bird on Almond. Rs. a.	No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt. Rs. a.
Meat Plates	per doz.	4 8	5 4	8 4	3 0	3 4	5 8	8 0
Soup ,,	,,	4 8	5 4	8 4	3 0	3 4	5 8	8 0
Pudding ,,	,,	4 4	4 6	7 4	2 2	2 8	4 0	7 4
Cheese	,,	3 4	3 8	5 8	1 12	2 0	4 0	5 4
20" Flat Dish	each	7 8	...	10 8	...	...	8 0	3 0
18" Well Gravy Dish	,,	7 8	8 0	14 0	5 0	5 4	8 0	12 8
18" Flat ,,	,,	4 4	4 8	8 12	3 0	3 4	5 0	8 0
16" ,, ,,	,,	3 4	3 8	5 12	2 0	2 4	4 0	5 4
14" ,, ,,	,,	2 4	2 8	4 4	1 4	1 8	3 0	4 4
12" ,, ,,	,,	1 8	1 12	2 14	1 0	1 2	2 0	2 12
10" ,, ,,	,,	1 4	1 4	2 2	0 10	0 14	1 8	2 2
16" Fish Drainer	,,	3 4	4 8	5 4	2 0	2 4	4 8	5 0
9" Pie Dish	,,	1 2	1 6	1 10	0 10	0 12	1 8	2 4
11" ,,	,,	1 10	1 14	2 2	1 0	1 2	2 0	3 0
Soup Tureen	,,	9 0	9 12	18 0	6 8	7 0	9 8	17 8
Sauce Tureen	,,	2 8	2 8	6 4	1 8	2 4	3 4	6 0
Vegetable Dishes	,,	2 12	3 0	7 0	2 0	2 8	3 8	7 8
Side Dishes	,,	8 0	8 8	14 8	13 0	6 8	9 4	14 0
Salad Bowl	,,	2 12	3 4	7 0	2 0	2 8	3 8	6 0
Hot-water Plates	per doz.	23 0	...	33 0	20 0	...	26 0	36 0
Covered Cheese Dishes	each	7 4	8 0	14 8	6 0	6 8	8 4	12 8
Cheese Dish, no Cover	,,	3 0	3 0	5 4	2 8	2 12	3 0	5 0
Steak Dishes	each	8 0	...	14 0	...	...	9 0	...
Tripartite Dish	,,	6 0	6 8	10 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	7 0

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons, comprising 77 to 78 pieces.
No. 1 Set, Rs. 82-4. No. 3 Set, Rs. 85-2. No. 4 Set, Rs. 161-8. No. 5 Set, Rs. 50-10. No. 6 Set, Rs. 58-4. No. 7 Set, Rs. 97-8. No. 8 Set, Rs. 156-12.
Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 155 to Rs. 300.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.

SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, & 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 52-12. ½ Service of above, Rs. 34-14.

SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 89-12. ½ Service of above Rs. 47-6.

SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 122. ½ Service of above, Rs. 60-8.

SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 172. ½ Service of above, Rs. 88.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.	FINGER BOWLS.	TOILET SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.	FLOWER VASES.	TOILET TABLE SETS.
DESSERT SETS.	MENU STANDS.	TETE-A-TETE SERVICES.
EPERGNES.	NAME TABLETS.	

COMPLETE COLOURED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

A CERTAIN SPECIFIC FOR
CONSTIPATION,
Headache, and Billiousness
Caused by
Functional Derangement.
In active Liver,
Kidney Disorders,
Bowel Complaints,
Or through whatever cause
Are speedily removed by
FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.
Highly spoken of and recommended by Medical Faculties as Restorative Health and Liver Drops.
Suitable to all ages in all Climates without regard to sex.
Price Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Case.

"LIFE IS NOT TO LIVE BUT TO BE WELL."
BRAIN
And Nerve Powers are restored by
SQUIBB'S
BRACE-UP CORDIAL.
From Jeypore College. The Professor of History writes :—
"Squibb's Brace-Up Cordial, I am glad to say, is found after a trial of about two Months to be most useful to the Students in general, and especially for those who prepare for any Examinations and to all who have much Brain work to do. It is efficacious in curing loss of memory, weakness, palpitation of the Heart," &c.
Is a Great
NERVINE TONIC.
Reviving Health and Energy in both sexes.
Price Rs. 2-4.

Descriptive Pamphlet sent free by Post on Application.
Can be had of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld.; Messrs. Boynon and Co.; Messrs. F. S. Madon and Co.; &c.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. LOCKHART'S GREAT JUBILEE PICTURE.

THE REPRODUCTION in Photogravure of this Picture, containing 290 PORTRAITS of those present at HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE CEREMONIAL in Westminster Abbey, is now on view at

MESSRS. THACKER & CO.'S

The original Picture, painted by Mr. Lockhart for Her Majesty, is 12 feet by 8. The Reproduction, which gives all the Portraits almost as Faithfully as the Original, is 39 inches by 26 inches.

THACKER & CO., LD.

RUGS AND CARRIAGE WRAPS. "LADIES' & GENT'S." MAUDS.

A CHOICE SELECTION. All Colors and Textures. From RS. 10-8.
SCOTCH MAUDS, Soft Vecuna. FANCY CHECKS and TARTAN PLAIDS. From RS. 21.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SEASON'S STOCK.

PATENT DRESS OXFORD SHOES ..... Rs. 12 0
Do. do. with toe Caps ..... ,, 12 8

A MOST FAVORABLE PURCHASE FOR CASH.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD., OF BOMBAY,

HAVE JUST UNPACKED

a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS, of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

PRICES : Striking Hours and Half-Hours ..... Rs. 225
PRICES : Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ..... ,, 300

CLOCKS

of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE
JUST LANDED
A
CHOICE SELECTION
OF
TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS

FROM THE BEST LONDON MAKERS.

Ladies' Dress Baskets.	Rug Straps.
Ladies' Dress Portmanteaus.	Ladies' Hand Bags.
Troopship Trunks.	Courier Bags.
Bullock Trunks.	Brief Bags.
Uniform Cases.	Hat Boxes.
Travelling Baths.	Dressing Cases.
Deck Chairs.	Fitted Dressing Bags.
Camp Kit.	Gladstone Bags Black,
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.	and Brown.
"Wolseley" Valises, with	Knockabout Bags.
Cork Beds.	Money Belts.
Soiled Linen Bags.	Leather Hat Cases.
Sovereign Purses.	Tiffin Baskets.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! BRONCHITIS!!!

ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP & Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.

The Company's Catalogue contains descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.

Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd edition).

The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in

"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 22.

Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in

Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine. Price Rs. 75.

Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

CLEAN, AND EASY TO MANIPULATE.

KEMP & Co. beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Experts in the Photographic Art to their newly received supply of Cameras, Lenses, &c., and solicit an inspection.
Complete sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.

THESE are the best Instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a lifetime.

"One of these Trusses in which I was swimming in the sea for half an hour, and which (for experiment sake) I left untouched for two days, showed no sign of immersion."—Signed M.S.

Single Rs. 7. Double Rs. 13.
Smaller sizes for Children cheaper.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS,

AND

"Stand Back!" "Stand Back!!" "Stand Back!!!"
"Don't crush that boy to death."
"Mind the Child."
"Keep your elbow out of my eye."

The above are a few of the expressions heard on Saturday night among the surging crowd outside the Novelty Theatre fighting their way in to see

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
A FACT.

NEVER BEFORE has such Success been so surely and swiftly secured.
NEVER BEFORE has such Satisfaction been acknowledged by one and all.
NEVER BEFORE a Warm Welcome been accorded to any Company.
Now freely patronized by the Best Families in India.
ORIGINALITY, REFINEMENT,
VERSATILITY,
the Leading Features of our Performance.
Benefit of Misses Blanche Gerard and Florie St. Clair.
To-night! To-night!!
INSTANTANEOUS Success of OUR New Programme, which will be repeated TO-NIGHT,
FOR THE LAST TIME.
Last Night of Mr. Colville's Great Character Sketch,

"FAGIN,"

Last Night of the Funniest Sketch ever seen in Bombay.
DOWN FOR THE HOLIDAYS, &c., &c.
Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
Box Office.—SOUNDY & Co.
THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.
Another Entire Change of Programme To-morrow Evening

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16TH,
Benefit to MISS MAY HABGOOD,
The Brilliant Solo Pianiste and Accompaniste.
VICEREGAL COMMAND NIGHT,
Under the Immediate Patronage and Presence of Their Excellencies
LORD AND LADY HARRIS
AND A PARTY FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

CHUBB'S

WRITING BOXES,

Fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK and TWO KEYS, Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, *Notepaper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray.

		Rs.
No. 1—15 in. long by 10 in. wide by 5 in deep		50
„ 2—15 in. „ by 10 in. „	by 6 in. „	55
„ 3—17 in. „ by 11 in. „	by 7 in. „	60

* If fitted with the following Instruments:—Silver-mounted Ivory, Penholder, Ivory Ever-pointed Pencil, Ivory Paper Knife, 8 inch Ivory Rule, pair of best Albata Dividers, Scissors, and Penknife—

EITHER SIZED BOX, Rs. 20 EXTRA.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Veterinary Surgeon J. H. STEEL are requested to forward the same, without delay, to Captain C. F. BAXTER, 2nd Gloster Regt., President of Committee of Adjustment.

THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, THANA, will NOT ATTEND TO COMMUNICATIONS not properly STAMPED.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Collector and District Magistrate, Thana.
Thana, January, 1891.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE "MARRYAT" LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP, open to MEMBERS of the GYMKHANA only, will be played for between the 26th January and the 7th February, 1891, both dates inclusive.
Entrance Fee Rs. 3. Entries close 24th January, 1891.

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Lawn-Tennis.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW CHEROOTS.
NEW CIGARS.
NEW TOBACCOS.
NEW CIGARETTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is respectfully requested to the above *bona fide* announcement.

CHEROOTS.—Fresh Cheroots of the finest and choicest Trichinopoly Tobacco to be had, pure and unadulterated. Trial orders solicited.

CIGARS—The latest additions to stock in this direction are the celebrated "SPOTTED CABANAS" and the equally popular "KAISERS" and "FLOR DE COROMANDELS."

TOBACCOS.—Fresh Shipment of "GOLDEN NATURAL LEAF," direct from the United States, just opened out, also choice Parcels of "PIONEER," "OLD RIP," "OLD JUDGE," "THREE CASTLES," and "GOLDEN CLOUD," in Superb Condition.

CIGARETTES.—The Celebrated Vafiadis Egyptian Brand; fresh case arrived per last Mail Steamer. The large and increased demand for these Cigarettes conclusively proves the Appreciation they are held in by all discriminating Smokers.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

ALSO JUST TO HAND.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 2nd February next, by the Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time), by the Commissariat Officer, at Aden, up to 11 a.m. (local time), and by the other Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), for LOCAL and GENERAL CONTRACTS for 1891-92 for the supply of CLOTHING for Transport followers.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, for Bombay.
Poona.
Ahmednagar.
Mhow.
Nasirabad.
Neemuch.
Kurrachee.
Hyderabad.
Deesa.
Ahmedabad.
Jubbulpore.
Kamptee.
Aden.
} Under Local Schedule.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, } Under Local Schedule

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Poona, January 7, 1891.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and

Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.,
Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 239, High Holborn London, Eng.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Filloselle, crewel, and knitting Silk and Wool of the best maker, hosiery, millinery, &c., &c., at Esplanade Road, next to R. Ditmar, Esq.'s Lamp Warehouse.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at Esplanade Road, next to R. Ditmar, Esq.'s Lamp Warehouse.

A quantity of filloselle, crewel, and knitting silk and wool of the best maker, hosiery and millinery, consisting of silk cord and tassels, ribbons, lace, cross-stich, white and cream canvas velvet, coloured embroidery, cotton, coloured blankets, gurnsey, woollen and cotton socks and stockings, dress materials, Roman satin, bone, wood, and steel knitting pins, crochet hooks, paper borders, slippers and cushion paper patterns, night-dress bags, perfumery, glass door cupboards, show cases, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from Monday, the 12th inst.

On THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

100 kegs Almeria grapes.
2 „ bicarbonate of soda.
1 case brown half hose.
3 „ gurnsey and pants.
2 „ colored cotton flannel.
2 „ printed scarves.
2 „ suay cloth.
5 „ white shirtings.
8 „ „ mulls and jacconets.
11 „ „ nansouks.
13 bales grey shootiee.
30 „ „ shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 12, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Laxumon Dhurmajee Dandeker, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of October, 1889.

All that piece or parcel of foras leasehold land or ground, together with the buildings, messuages, or dwelling-houses or chawls or ranges of building and shops now standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, in the registration district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2¼ kathies, equivalent to 1,010 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the Arthur Road aforesaid, on or towards the south by vacant ground belonging to Haroon Mahomed, on or towards the east by leasehold ground demised unto Mahadoo Tatia, and on or towards the west by the ground demised to Amrootrao Baajee, and which said premises are now occupied by the several tenants of the said Laxuman Dhurmajee Dhandekar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, at their office, No. 90. Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF SILK CLOTH, JUBLAS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BORDERS, CUPBOARDS, SMALL PEARLS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H.C. and Assignee for the estate and effects of Vallabhaji Dewchand and Pragji Dewchand, carrying on business together in partnership in Bombay under the style of Vallabh.ji Dewchand and Vallabhaji Pragji, adjudged insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 14th January 1891, and on the succeeding days, at 1 p.m. at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, consisting pieces, rolls and cut pieces of colored, striped, white and flowered silk cloth of sorts, jublas, ejars, handkerchiefs, laces, borders, measuring yards, cupboards, globe lamps, looking glass, mattresses, pillows, carpet, brass lamp, boxes, inkstands, old cloths treasury chest, small pearls, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 12, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 BALES FULLY-GOOD NEW BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Jadowjee Rogowjee, by order of Mr. Hurnundroy Foolchund and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Brown Brothers—

100 full-pressed bales, fully-good new Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ white shirtings.
5 „ „ jacconets.
5 „ lenu gauze.
100 tins black printing ink.
25 cases tins roast beef, minced steak, ox tail soup, corned beef, potted tongue, &c.
2 cases tins red dye.
2 „ „ prepared indigo powder.
2 „ bottles „ „ salvent.
1 Nicholson's flour mill.
10 cases bottles Pilsener beer.
10 „ pints „
10 „ „ St Julien Medoc.

On account and at the risk of Mr R Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—

C H C—2514—1 case 10 pieces silk velvet flowers.

By order of Gover Hemraj & Co., and on account and at the risk of Bebee Begum, widow of Aga Nassersha—

2 diamond pearl and emerald toolsipatia.
1 pearl necklace with pendant.
1 piece of gold brocade.

A few articles of furniture of a gentleman, consisting of sofas, side boards, teapoy, clothes press, arm chairs, bookstand, crockery.

On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Hurry—

R V M—2006-10—5 bales grey shirtings.
1931-40—6 „ bordered „
7931-33—2 „ „

On account of the underwriters—

The Gokak Mill Co., Ld., No. 20 s.—5414-23—10 bales yarn, damaged by seawater.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 boat shaped landau.
1 lot of English and Bussorah fowls.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BOREBHAT, AT GIRGAUM.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owners, Messrs. Pranjeewandas Gordhundas and Jumnadass Luloobhoy, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage and building standing thereon, being part of an oart called Borebhat, in Girgaum, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old Nos. 769 and 679, new No. 3883, old Survey No. 516, and new Survey No. 77-5, and by the Municipality under old No. 592, and present Ward No. 720, and Street No. 14, which said piece of land, messuage, tenement and hereditaments are situate on the east side of a public passage, and are bounded on the north by a public passage known as Borebhat Lane, and on the east by Cow Lane, on the south by the property formerly of Muccoond Balajee, but now of Luxumon Muccoond, and on the west by the said passage, and were formerly owned by and were in the occupation of Hurrichund Chintamon, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the owners.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATHARPACADY IN MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Manockjee Muncherjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Domingo Vincent De Souza, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of November, 1887, the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—

LOT 1.—All that piece of fazendari ground, with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Matharpacady in Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 409 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Francisco Gonsalves, on the west by the property of the said D. V. De Souza, on the north by the public passage, and on the south partly by the property of L. M. De Souza and partly by the public passage, and assessed under ward No. 5914 and street No. 34.

LOT 2.—All that piece of fazendari ground, with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Matharpacady in Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts, bounded and on the east by the property of D. V. DeSouza, on the west by the property of G. V. De Souza, on the north by public passage, and on the south by the property of the said D. V. De Souza and assessed under ward No. 5913 and street No. 33.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Rampart Row, above the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made by Wimbridge Robert and others, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned pianoforte, by Rose and Co, very handsome pictures and ornaments, rare old China, handsome table and hanging lamps, very valuable English and French books, &c., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Waudby Road, Esplanade, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood and Rutnaghery-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich Copeland and Minton China porcelain ware, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, fancy pictures &c., the property of Revd. H. ROUNTREE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Calcutta-built Stanhope mail phaeton, by Dykes and Co. for both single and pair, with pole, shafts and bar.
1 Madras-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Simpson and Co., suitable for a single horse or tandem.
1 English-built C. Spring Victoria by Kinross with self-acting hood.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 12, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Meadow Street.

1 case embroidered net white.
1 case embroidered muslin white.
1 case granadine.
1 case gold embroidered sarries.
1 case woolen shawls.
1 case superfine broad cloth.
1 white long cloth.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English-made perambulators and bassinets, also a choice assortment of Austrian bentwood furniture, marble clocks, timepieces, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale room, in Meadow Street, an invoice of very valuable and handsome English-made perambulators and bassinets of new patent springs with rubber tyre, also an invoice of Austrian bentwood furniture, comprising of sofas, reclining couches, easy and rocking chairs, revolving, arm and without arm and dining room chairs, piano stools, round table and teapoys with marble tops, flower pot stands, music stools.

An invoice of bronze statues, marble timepieces, clocks, watches, &c.

One genuine Chubb's cash box.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One bran new the celebrated "Chime" organ by Cornish and Co., of U S A., with 5 octaves, 14 stops, sub bass, 2 octave couplers, and 2 knee swells.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 12, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at No. 3, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, fancy table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts & Co., with balls, cues, &c., very handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of C. T. H. MEILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, and the following days at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the superb household furniture and effects, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by "Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites of drawing room boudoir, and bed room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest art fabrics of the finest quality, a billiard table with fittings, including a telescopic chandelier of six kerosine storm and pankah proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps and mahogany combination cabinet by "John Roberts and Co.," very handsome porcelain ware of the finest quality, hand painted, very rich finest quality, Persian and Brussels carpets, a first-rate rich-toned semi-grand Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, valuable clocks in bronze, a large 8-day clock, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table and wall lamps, one handsome strong English-built cariolette buggy on C. spring by "Windover," one handsome English-built dog-cart by "Hooper & Simmons," one handsome strong bay Arab horse, "Bedwin," 6 years old, 15-1, dark points, goes very well in harness and will make a good charger, one very handsome strong bay Australian horse, "Goldsborough," 7 years old, 16 hands, is a clean thoroughbred, his father won the Melbourne Cup, and is a most handsome and finest shape waler in the country, perfect temper and very quiet in saddle, will make an invaluable charger for Horse Artillery or General Officer, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The horses and carriages will be sold at 2 p. m. on the first day, and the garden on the second day at 5 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns of sorts, begonias, crotons, roses, stephanotis, orchids, palm, &c., &c., the property of E. S. LUARD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 12, 1891.

WANTED.

TO LADIES GOING HOME.

WANTED by a Gentleman in GOVERNMENT SERVICE an escort for his son, a healthy lad of 5, to any port in England, and by any line of Steamers leaving Bombay on any date between 15th February and 15th April 1891. Advantageous terms. For particulars apply to "R. B," care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Agents and Bankers, Bombay.

BOOT and SHOE TRADE WANTED a Representative in Bombay to TAKE ORDERS from the SAMPLES of MAJOR HOWE'S celebrated BRAND of BOOTS and SHOES. (Goods can be shipped direct to respectable houses).

Apply, Major HOWE, Boot and Shoe manufacturer, 13 Queen Victoria Street, City London.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,

N.-W. P.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JUST ARRIVED best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14 lbs.

A pair of strong and fast trotting Bay WALERS, 5 years, 15·2 high, very quiet, with a set of English-made plated double Harness, the property of a Gentleman left for England.

A handsome and well built English chara-banc with Patent brake, suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand, very little used.

A light and neat English-built new victoria by Lewis

An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed lady's steps and rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.

Carriages and horses let out by months at moderate charges.

Second-hand carriages of sorts always on hand for sale and hire.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

HURJEEMULL AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS AND BANGLES.

Pearl Bangles Half Hoop.
Gem Bangles „
Gold Plain Hollow Bangles.
„ Enamelled „
Trichi Gold Bracelets.
Delhi „ Mat Pattern Bracelets.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OVER-*LAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricaters.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand),

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. — Per case of 4 doz. pints Rs. 16.

BEER.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton Surrey.

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4,016,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Ant septic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations, Rs. 51.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

G. F. COWARD & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS,

20 (late 51), LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E.C.

PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO EXPORT MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

Price List free on application to
MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Kistna (s), and Fattekaree (schooner), from Karachi ; Sculptor (s), Massowa ; Pemba (s), Busreh ; and Roma (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Avoca (s), from Zanzibar ; Clan Graham (s), Glasgow ; and Thames (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th :—Vasna (s), for Colombo ; Aska (s), Karachi, &c. ; Loodiana (s), L. Tower (s), and Palamcotta (s), Calcutta, &c. ; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa ; Mobile (s), Jeddah, &c. ; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool ; Gwalior (s), and Bisagno (s), Hongkong ; Urbino (s), Hull ; Siam (s), Adeu ; and Benalder (s), Galle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mobile left on Friday, and s. s. Urbino on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imaum entered on Saturday, and s. s. Wistow Hall left on Friday, and s. s. Gwalior and R. Rubattino on Saturday.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—An able-bodied seaman named James Diamond, who deserted from H.M.S. Crocodile, was arrested by Inspector Smith on Saturday, and placed on board H.M.S. Torquoise. The senior officer of the vessel, on taking charge of the prisoner, gave Inspector Smith the usual reward of £3 for the capture of the deserter.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Quadrille ...Merry England.....Williams.
Cavatina....Anna Bolena.....Donizetti.
Selection ...Renic of Scotland.....Godfrey.
Valse .....Eldorado.....Royle.
Galop .....Bird's Beak.....Fahrbach.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—Mohan Daji, a Hindu, aged 24, and Mahomed Ganee, a Mahomedan, of the same age, both dyers, were yesterday at work in the Victoria Dock, when one of them accidentally let a naked kerosine lamp drop into an open can of paint which had a large admixture of petroleum. The result was a sudden blaze, by which the former had the whole of the right side of his body severely burned, and the latter his left. They were both removed to the Goculdas Hospital

REPORTED THEFTS.—Vituldas Pranjivandas, a dealer in ganja, in Keeka Street, reports that thieves broke into his shop on the 8th instant, and stole some cash and ganja, worth Rs. 35 in all.—Ebram Haji Mahomed, living at Abdul Rehman Street, reports the theft of a waistcoat silver, watch, and gold chain, worth Rs. 70 and five currency notes of Rs. 10 each, at Rungari Mosque, on Friday.—Mahabir Moosai, living at Moogbhat, reports that his house was broken into on the 6th instant, and wearing apparel, &c., valued at Rs. 90, stolen therefrom.

A SPITEFUL HUSBAND.—Soondri, the wife of a sweetmeat-seller, named Permale, carrying on business at Shanvarpet, Poona, recently left her husband owing to his ill-treatment of her. The husband, finding his wife would not live with him, preferred a charge of theft of two silver *bajubunds*, sixteen silver *tavis*, two silver *joomkas*, and four silver finger-rings, valued at Rs. 30 altogether, against her. Inspector Hiscocks brought up the case at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, when it was proved that the ornaments were the gift of her mother, and that the husband had no claim on them. Soondri was acquitted.

SIRDAR SHAIK MAHOMED CASSIM BAHADUR.—The native A.-D.-C Sirdar Shaik Mahomed Cassim Bahadur who served on the personal staff of the late Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir James Fergusson, and retired from service about two years ago, after a career of thirty-two years, has secured a high position in the Junagadh State. He is an able and experienced officer, and the choice has fallen well. The Sirdar leaves Bombay to-night from Grant Road station by the Ahmedabad Mail to take up his new post and, doubtless, his many friends in the city will assemble at the station to wish him god-speed and all prosperity at Junagadh.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE.—A meeting of this Temperance League was held on Friday evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Grant Road. The Rev. Mr. Grenon, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, occupied the chair. A select number of "Temperance" songs were printed, and sung on the occasion. Suitable addresses were made by the President and Messrs. Fritchley and Palmer. The former gentleman, who is the Secretary of the Society, supplemented his arguments with abundant facts and figures from illustrative diagrams drawn on authenticated information. The Misses Carroll and Abraham, of the American Mission, also read suitable matter, the former a select piece interspersed with a well-known hymn which she sang, and the latter a special essay on the subject in hand which she had written for the occasion. A very pleasant hour was spent.

SUICIDE AT PRINCE'S DOCK.—A pensioned Subadar-Major, of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, named Rozario Francis Martin, aged 51, a resident of Goa, was in the habit of paying quarterly visits to Bombay to draw his pension. His last trip to Bombay was on the 8th instant. On arrival, however, instead of going as usual to his friends he wandered about, and finally lay down in a shed, in Carnac Bunder. He was found there unconscious, and removed by his friends. He recovered, but on Saturday, began to talk incoherently and become very violent. An effort was made to lock him up but he escaped, and the police were informed of it. At midnight on Saturday, Inspector Smith doing duty at the Prince's Dock, heard a splash in the water, and on a search being made it was discovered that the deceased had drowned himself. His body was removed to the morgue, where Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest on it, the jury returning a verdict of suicide by drowning while deceased was in a state of delirium.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the tramway prizes :—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green Line	Down.....	2	C214607
Yellow Line	,, ...	,,	C217519
	Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Brown	Line Down	2	C061932
Lavender	,, Up.....	1¼	C066512
Brown	,, Down.....	,,	C171444
Special	,, ,, ...	,,	C378872
,,	,, ,, ...	,,	C394020
Red	,, Up	1	C703609
Blue	,, Down.....	,,	C856732
Brown	,, Up	,,	D093843
,,	,, Down.....	,,	D380822
,,	,, ,, ...	,,	D383729
Yellow	,, ,, ...	,,	D659685
Special	,, Up	,,	E289236
,,	,, ,, ...	,,	E297277
Lavender	,, Down	¼	C170750
Special	,, ,, ...	,,	C530149

ANNUAL FETE FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—The annual treat to pensioners and orphans in the Home, at Byculla, took place on Saturday. Mr. Hancock, the Superintendent, spared no pains to decorate the premises, and to make the fete thoroughly enjoyable to old and young alike. He is much respected and spoken of "as the father of the Home." There were many visitors, including General and Mrs. McCausland, Colonel Major, Mrs. Merewether, Rev. and Mrs. Squires, Miss Grittal, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Humfries, Bishop and Mrs. Mylne, and several others. Col Major, the Secretary to the Home, sang a comic song much to the amusement of the youngsters. Mrs. W. W. Squires' song "Dady" was highly appreciated. Mrs. McLaren also sang, and played on the banjo. Mr. Phillips gave a magic lantern show. Presents of warm clothing and blankets were given to thirty-two adult-inmates of the Home, who, besides the six rupees paid to each for a Christmas dinner, received some pocket money as well. The orphans numbered twenty-eight boys and girls, and for them a Christmas tree loaded with presents and a hearty good tea, were provided, after which a variety of in and out door games terminated a very pleasant afternoon. The visitors congratulated Mr. Hancock on the way in which he studied every detail to make the gathering a happy one.

GIVING A "LEANED HORSE" FOR CHARITY.—Inspector McCormack charged Lukmanji Kurimji, Hamid Suleiman, and Galla Dawn on the 3rd ultimo, under Section 3, Clause 14, of Act 20 of 1879, with withholding information which they were legally bound to give about a horse suffering from glanders. The third accused who described himself as a gram and grain merchant, said :— I never kept any glandered horse as falsely alleged against me. The first accused sold this lean or glandered horse to a Pardasee woman, named Radabai for Rs. 4, and a receipt in English characters was passed by the said seller to the said purchaser. I supply grain and gram to my customers, including these two persons. Therefore the said Radabai woman has informed me as follows, namely :—"Bring me any fakir, Hindu or Mahomedan, and to whom I will give this lean horse as charity on God's name." Accordingly I had fetched a syed fakir to her, and to him the said Radabai woman, had given the said leaned horse as charity in the name of God. Sir, I did not keep any glandered horse. I am not the seller nor the purchaser, nor the owner of this glandered horse. I have nothing to do with the same. I have represented my true case before my sole protector and defender, saying that your honor will be good enough to grant satisfaction to me, a poor servant." On the case being placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, the first accused was fined the sum of Rs. 10, the second Rs. 5, and the third was acquitted.

DEATH OF DR. KASHINATH VAMAN KANE.—It is with deep regret that we announce the untimely and sudden death of Dr. Kashinath Vaman Kane, L.M.&S., the younger brother of Dr. Sadashiv Vaman Kane, L.M.&S., yesterday at 11 a.m. He was doing his professional work till 8 a.m. He was a very promising young gentleman, and it is really a misfortune that the Hindu community has lost him so soon. He accompanied H. H. the Maharaja of Indore to England during the Jubilee celebration and commenced practice on his return. He was of a very affable disposition, and will be greatly missed by his relatives and friends. He leaves a young widow to bemoan his loss. It is indeed a great problem why many of our educated young men are cut off in the prime of their life. We offer our heartfelt condolences to his popular brother and the other members of his family—*Native Opinion*.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A SUIT BETWEEN SOLICITORS.

JOHN MACFARLANE *vs.* HENRY JOSEPH RANDOLPH HEMMING.

THE hearing of the case was continued on Saturday. The plaintiff, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, prayed that an account might be taken of the average of the actual profits of the business of the plaintiff's firm for the three years ending the 31st December, 1885, and that the plaintiff might be declared entitled to be paid by the defendant, as the purchase-money of the five-sixteenth share, a sum equal to two years' purchase, based on the average profits, giving credit to the defendant for monies paid by him to the plaintiff, &c. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, Mr. Hemming, appeared in person.

Mr. Macfarlane's cross-examination was continued by Mr. Hemming.

Do you recollect, Mr. Macfarlane, whether I drank claret with you ?—No, you only drank water. You said you were a teetotaler. I will not swear, but I fancy I recollect you saying something of that sort.

Will you be surprised to hear that I have never been a teetotaler ?—No. I made no estimate in accordance with that idea as to your being a teetotaler. I don't admit you took anything on board the Bengal when coming out with me. If you did, you took very little.

Did you not have a partnership dispute with Mr. Gilbert ?—I do not remember any dispute.

Was no matter between you referred to arbitration ? Oh yes ; it was a partnership account.

Did you have a partnership dispute with Mr. Skipsey ?—Yes, there was a reference in his case also. I had some very disagreeable correspondence with Mr. Green after he left me, about some money matters, but I do not remember what. Also with Mr. Judge.

Did you not enter into a partnership, more or less, with Mr. Bayley ?—No, there was nothing definite. He did come as far as Suez.

You have also had a very serious dispute with Mr. Edgelow about partnership matters ?—Yes, money matters. You may say partnership matters, if you wish.

Will you admit that you wrote to Mr. Edgelow a highly defamatory letter, which you afterwards withdrew and made an abject apology ?—I do not wish to put it in.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the question, but his lordship ruled that it was relevant.

Mr. Hemming : You see, my lord, I am in this position. Mr. Edgelow does not wish to have it put in, as it has been apologised for. But I will have to do so unless Mr. Macfarlane admits it, because he saddled me with the responsibility of it.

Mr. Inverarity objected again after reading the letter.

The Judge : On what grounds do you tender the letter ?

Mr. Hemming : Because Mr. Macfarlane told me this was a ready-money business, and caused an intense amount of irritation between Mr. Edgelow and myself, and afterwards saddled me with the responsibility of it. I think it also speaks to the credibility of the person who is making the charges.

The Judge, after reading the letter, ruled it was irrelevant.

Mr. Hemming : I do not wish to make the letter public, my lord. But I do so to show what sort of a gentleman it is who has made these most serious charges against me. It is as to the matter of character, credibility, and other points ; also with reference to the business being a ready-money business ; also with reference to Jugmohandas Munguldas's business. I put the letter in as a whole, but merely refer to these points as grounds.

The Judge, after some further discussion, ruled that the letter was not relevant to the enquiry in hand.

The cross-examination was continued.

Now, Mr. Macfarlane, before obtaining the rule *nisi*, you instructed the person obtaining it to state I was a man of no means ?—I do not remember instructing my attorney to say that you were unreasonable in asking for the accounts of a claim. I think you were unreasonable in persisting in calling for a statement of the amount of my claim. I also think you were unreasonable in not agreeing to the appointment of an accountant to ascertain the amount payable in terms of the deed. I also say you insisted, on frivolous and untenable excuses, in withholding monies due to me. I also say you made no proposal with regard to the adjustment of the money due by you to me.

How much have you received up to the present time for the three-eighths share ?—Rs. 22,830. The last payment was on the 11th July, 1890.

Then, you received Rs. 437 from the four cheques and Rs. 7,328 in London ?—Yes.

This closed Mr. Macfarlane's cross-examination.

Mr. Inverarity, before re-examining Mr. Macfarlane, said he intended at this stage to reserve everything regarding the charges of misrepresentation, and to examine him only generally with regard to the cross-examination.

Mr. Hemming objected to Mr. Macfarlane being allowed to give his evidence twice.

The Judge overruled the objection.

Mr. Macfarlane, re-examined by Mr. Inverarity : The letter dated the 18th September, 1889, was received by me from Mr. Hemming. The total drawings by Mr. Hemming, in anticipation or otherwise, amounted to Rs. 32,769-10-3, and half of that amount ought to have been paid to me, but I have received only Rs. 437 odd. During those thirty months Mr. Hemming drew over Rs. 16,000, which he spent, still leaving the drawings of the profits which were available. For this I had no security except the lien I had upon the half-share. As a matter of fact, Mr. Edgelow and Mr. Hemming did not pull on well together. When I spoke of the firm's business not being carried on properly, I did not mean to attack the professional ability of either. Apart from professional ability, a great deal of tact is required in dealing with native clients and keeping the business together. I began to practise as a solicitor in Bombay in 1856 or 1857. Mr. Hemming came to Bombay in 1886-87. I give the totals of the drawings of 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, namely Rs. 46,057 for 1886 ; Rs. 69,742 for 1887 ; Rs. 49,800 for 1888 ; and Rs. 74,960 for 1889, or an average for the four years of Rs. 60,134. I have prepared a statement of the drawings of the partners from 1871 to 1885. (Put in.)

Mr. Inverarity said this was his case at present, except as to the issues, with regard to which the *onus* lay on Mr. Hemming.

Mr. Hemming : I don't know what the course is to be in the conduct of the case.

The Judge : You have to open your own case now.

Mr. Hemming put in the correspondence in the case on which he relied.

The Judge again suggested an amicable settlement between the parties in the interest of the firm and for the purpose of avoiding further embitterment of feeling between the partners if the case was pushed to its end.

Mr. Inverarity, after consultation with his client, said Mr. Macfarlane made two or three propositions for a settlement, which Mr. Hemming might accept or reject after listening to ; but he thought it would be better to state them in chambers rather than in open court.

The parties thereupon retired into the Judge's chambers to see if an amicable settlement could not be come to.

The Judge and the parties returned into the court after about an hour, when his lordship said the case had been settled on terms "which were highly creditable to both the parties."

THE PERSIAN "CERCLE LITERAIRE."

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of persons interested in the encouragement and spread of the study of the Persian language and literature, was held on Saturday, in the hall of the Bai Bhicaiji Bengallee's Parsee Girls' School, Fort, to consider the advisability of establishing a society for the encouragement of such study. Among those present were H. E. the Persian Consul-General, Messrs. Sorabjee S. Bengallee, C.I.E., K. R. Cama, Jamsetjee C. Cama, R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., Darashaw R. Chichgar, Jiwanji J. Mody, B. A., Bomanjee B. Patell, Jeejeebhoy P. Mistri, M.A., Cowasjee Byramjee, Muncherjee F. Patell, B. A., Kazi Ismail Chilmai, Najmudin Tyabji, Shapurjee B. Hodivala, M.A., Sheriarjee D. Bharucha, Furdunji P. Pavri, B.A., LL.B., Rustomjee M. Master, D. F. Cama, S. K. Khambatta, and a number of the graduates of the local University. On the motion of Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengallee, Mr. K. R. Cama was called to the chair.

Letters were read from several well-known gentlemen, among them being H. H. Aga Khan, regretting their inability to attend the meeting, but sympathising with the movement and wishing the new society every success.

The chairman, after briefly explaining to the meeting the object of their assembling that evening, and impressing upon his audience the necessity of a society like the one that was proposed to be started, called upon Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistri to move the first resolution.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy urged upon his hearers the necessity of such a society from a scholastic point of view, and, quoting several figures from the returns of the last University examinations, showed to what large extent Persian was taken up as a second language by almost the whole number of Parsee students appearing at these examinations. He said that in the absence of any means within the reach of these students to further prosecute and perfect their study of the language and to cultivate it as a medium of conversation and of turning it into practical utility after these students left the University, very much of what was learnt at colleges was unlearnt and very rapidly forgotten. A society, therefore, which could place within reach of its members a well-stocked library which could bring them in contact with the more advanced students and masters of the language, and afford them all sorts of facilities to keep up their knowledge, was of paramount necessity. He, therefore, moved "that this meeting considers it expedient that a society be started, open to all, having for its aim and object the encouragement, spread, and promotion of the Persian language and literature."

Mr. Jivanji J. Mody seconded this proposition; in doing which he recounted to the meeting the experiences of his late travels in Europe, and, instancing the zeal, the energy, and the learning of the European *savants*, for a language (the Persian) with which they had not so much to do as the Parsees themselves, regretted very much the apparent indifference shown by his community towards the development of that language. He also supported the proposition on social and religious grounds, and observed that a society like the one proposed would be a sure means of promoting good-will and brotherhood between the Parsees and the Mahomedans, and would also create among its Parsee members a zeal for the study of the other Iranian languages.

Mr. R. M. Sayani, in a very eloquent speech, urged upon his hearers the necessity of such a society, and observed that Persian—the original old Persian—was fast dying out as a language, and that therefore it was the bounden duty of every educated man, every man who had studied the language, to combine for the purpose of rescuing it from this impending fate.

H. E. the Persian Consul-General followed with a very eloquent speech in Persian, in which, although he recognised the necessity of the study of the English language, as being the language of the ruling race, he said that Persian ought to be studied for the sake of the rich treasures of the works written therein. He also pointed out of how much practical utility the language would prove to be, spoken as it was in many parts of Asia and in some parts of Europe.

The proposition, being put to the vote, was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Jamsetjee C. Cama, seconded by Mr. Shapurjee B. Hodivala, it was unanimously resolved to request the following gentlemen to form the first committee of management of this society, to frame proper rules and regulations for the management of its affairs, and to take all such steps as to them may seem expedient to place the society on a firm and permanent footing :—Messrs. K. R. Cama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Najmudin Tyabji, N. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., Jiwanji J. Mody, B.A., Mirza Hassan Khan, Sorabjee M. Kanga, M.A., LL.B., Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistri, M.A., Bomanjee B. Patell, Dorab Dustoor Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., Rustam Meherban Aga, Jamshedjee M. Antia, M.A., and Nowrojee H. Cooper, B.A.

Mr. Najmudin Tyabji then moved, and Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded, "that the said committee be empowered to elect their own president, vice-president, honorary secretary, and honorary treasurer, and to select a suitable name for the society. The resolution was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT C. E. H. POOLE, 5th Bombay Infantry, on resignation of his probationary appointment for the Bombay Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.

COLONEL HOLROYD, late Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, has been permitted to reside at Lahore.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MORE-MGLYNEUX, 1st Bengal Infantry, is appointed Military Attache at St. Petersburg.

MAJOR BRUNKER, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, proceeds home on promotion to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy.

Captain A. E. Sandbach, R. E., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. K. Elles, C. B., commanding the Rawalpindi District.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. M. FORBES, who gives up command of Fort Chunar on the withdrawal of the garrison from there, is posted to Almora for general duty

The following officers are granted leave to England :—

CAPTAIN WILKINSON, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for 12 months on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT PIKE, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for 12 months on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT BOUDIER, 17 Bengal Cavalry, for 13 months on private affairs.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT AINSLIE, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for nine months on medical certificate.

SECOND-LIEUTENAT ISACKE, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for six months on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN AND PAYMASTER LODER, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for six months on urgent private affairs.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 12.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
12.—Municipal Corporation.
14.—Municipal Standing Committee.
15.—Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company.
15. Municipal Corporation.
19.—Municipal Corporation.
20.—Annual University Convocation.
21.—Scottish Orphanage Concert.
21.—Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana.
22.—Fort Ward election, Municipal office.
22.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
25.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
26.—Municipal Corporation.
28.—Municipal Standing Committee.
29.—The Fancy Goods Trading Company.
31.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
Feb. 2.—Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat.
2.—First Criminal Sessions.
3.—First Criminal Sessions.
3.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
4.—First Criminal Sessions.
5.—First Criminal Sessions.
7.—Back Bay Baths Blindfold Race.
7.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
7.—Mr. G. C. Miln opens the Novelty Theatre.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
9.—Byculla Club Ball.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
20.—Census Enumeration commences.
21.—Bombay Races.
21.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
23.—Bombay Races.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Bombay Races.
25.—Census Operations.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
26.—Census Operations.
27.—Bombay Races.
27.—Census Operations.
28.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Mar. 2.—Annual Entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. I. M. S. CLIVE.

HER Majesty's Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Captain Powell, will sail to-day for Karachi with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, consisting 20 officers, 4 ladies, 6 officers' children, 7 warrant officers, 2 women, 5 children, 660 Europeans, 12 women, 23 children, 3 natives rank and file, 1 public follower, 2 women, 3 children, 102 private followers and 8 horses. The following are the names of the officers :—

2nd Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Lieut-Col and Mrs W P Holmes and child
Major W C Riddell
Major and Mrs J R Povahl and child
Major M J Hickley
Captain and Mrs H F O'Neill and child
Captain J M MacGregor
Lieut T Marshall
Lieut H C Smith
Lieut C A Hensley
Lieut H R Beddoes
Lieut T G Pierce
2nd Lieut R M P Swift
2nd Lieut C H B Higginson
2nd Lieut M Lowndes
Lieut and Adjt A J Chapman
Lieut and Ag Pay-Mr R S Gage
Lieut and Qr-Mr C Hills and child
Captain C F Burton, Royal Fusiliers
Wife of Captain Dyson and two children, Sind Volunteers.
2nd Lieut McG. Greer, Warwick Regt
Lieut O K Tancock, 7th M Batty

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the following donations received in October, November and December 1890 :—

	Rs.
Messrs. Cowasjee and Dorabjee Dinshawjee Adenwalla..	100
Bai Seereenbai, wife of Mr. Kaikhusro Ardaseer Chenoy and family	50
Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, C.I.E.	50
H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandi	25
Mr. Jamsetjee Bapoojee Oomrigur	20
Mr. Dhunjishaw Merwanjee Karaka	15
Mr. G. Cotton (monthly subscriber) for Oct., Nov., and Dec	15
A. Catholic (L. M. V., monthly subscriber), Oct., Nov. and Dec.	15
Mr. D. Gostling	10
Mr. Shapoorjee Edalji Chenai	10
Mr. Javerbhai Nathubhai Diwan Wasda Swasthan	10
Mr. Vullibhai Khanbhai Commissariatwalla	5
Dastur Jamaspji Menocherji	5
J. W. P.	5
Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Bode	5
Sums under Rs. 5	9

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIEUTENANT ENGLISH, honorary secretary of the above Association, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations to the Prize Fund with the sincere thanks of the Council.

	Rs.		Rs.
H. E. the Governor	100	The Hon L R W Forrest.	10
The Hon. Sir Raymond West.....	30	H W Uloth, Esq	10
Maj R S Brown, B V R	100	J L Symons, Esq	10
Major Roughton, BVA.	100	Alexander Pallis, Esq..	10
Col Merewether, RE.	5	William Greaves, Esq..	10
Major G Martin, RE..	10	F C Macrae, Esq	10
Maj-General Pottinger.	5	A Breul, Esq.....	10
Chas. Taylor, Esq.....	10	C Merti, Esq.....	10
Rev Mr Greig	10	E Schorn, Esq.....	10
C E Kane, Esq.....	10	N S Glazebrook, Esq ...	10
H Curwen, Esq	10	W N Fleming, Esq	10
Messrs Marcks and Co..	40	S D Sassoon, Esq	10
Messrs Combridge&Co.	10	E D Sassoon, Esq	10
R H Frost, Esq	5	A Leslie, Esq	10
A R King, Esq.....	5	M Turner, Esq.....	10
F C Brewin, Esq.....	5	R S Campbell, Esq	10
G Cotton, Esq	10	H W Patrick, Esq.....	10
H M Phipson, Esq	10	F A Reiddie, Esq.....	10
G Craig, Esq.....	10	Harry Williams, Esq ..	10
G Moir, Esq	10	J P Watson, Esq.....	10
D Morris, Esq	5	J Beckerley, Esq.....	10
W Thacker, Esq.....	10		

Capt T W C Leathem, Adjuant, B V R, "The N R A Silver Medal."

	Rs.
Messrs Lund, Blackley and Carter, Prize	value 75
Messrs Thacker and Co. "A Lord Bury Telescope".	,, 65
Messrs Neuberg and Co. "An Album"	,, 50
H Broomley, Esq. "A Silver Cup"	,, 50

Messrs Treacher and Co. have also, with their usual generosity, kindly promised to give a prize.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr. T. Harris, London.
* Major & Mrs. H. Sadler, London.
* Captn. and Mrs. Loudon, R.A., Quetta.
* Mr. H. Riches, Sholapur.
Captain H Barnes, RNR, London.
* Mr. C. Steel, Fategarh.
* Miss Steel, do.
* Mr. A. Wallinger, C.P.
* Dr. E. Mulvany, London.
* Mr. F. de La Cournenve, London.
* Mr. J. Lowis, do.
* Mr. A. Lucas, Sr., do.
* Miss E. Lucas, do.
* Mr. A. Lucas, Jr., C.S., Poona.
* Lt. C. R. Bell, 5th Bo. I., Baroda.
* Lt. C. Knight, N.L.Regt., Kamptee.
* Surgn. G. A. Kilkelly, Poona.
* Mr. E. O'Shea, Matheran.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Porter, Calcutta.
* Major R. Greenfield, England.
* Capt. G. Symonds, do.
* Lt N. Dunscombe, do.
* Lt. Max Greer, do.
* Lt. H. J. Riddell, do.
* Lt. G. B. Sandford, do.
* Lt. L. H. Nicholas, do.
* Lt. K. C. Nangle, do.
* Lt F. R. Hicks, do.
* Lt. & Mrs.E. Cordeau, do.
Surg.-Maj. J. E. V. Foss, do
* Mr. S. J. Mercer, Goa.
Capt. and Mrs. Carpendale, Ajmere.
Capt. and Mrs. Hardwin, Punjab.
* Lt.-Col. W. James, Poona
Major and Mrs. E.Brander, England.
Mr. V. Schmidt, England.
Lieut. and Mrs. A. Ditmas, Bombay.
Captn. and Mrs. C. Townsend, Bombay.
The Misses Heaven, Bombay.
Capt. A.L.Winslow, Bombay
Dr. B. Grayfoot, do.
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cooke, C. P.
Mr. C. M. Firth, Bombay.
Mr. F. G. Heaven, do.
* Lieut G. Bird, do.
Lieut. W. Baker, do.
Lt. A. G. Trollope, do
Major G. Radcliffe, do.
Lt. C. H. Robertson, do.
Mr. J. Ryan, do.
Mr J. Heyn, do.
Mr. M. Strahl, do.
Mr. T. A. Walker, do.
Mr. S. Niccol, do.
Mr. B. Schnabel, do.
Col. J. Nissen, do.
Mr. & Mrs. W. Barrett, do.
* Captain Freeman, do.
* Mr. F. Gleadow, do.
Mr. J. North, do.
* Mr. and Mrs. J. Clancey, Calcutta.
Mr. J J. Gazder, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Webb, Bombay.
Mr. I. D. Beyts, Bombay.
Mrs. G. Warwick, do.
* Capt. H. S. Dunsterville, Quetta.
* Miss Dunsterville, Quetta
Mr. H. Derry, Bombay.
Mr. W. B. Wright, do.
* Mr. S. Petfally, Madras.
Mr. H. Corfield, Manchester
Mr. J. Andrews, Bombay.
Mr. J. Kiddle, do.
Dr. J. Acheson, do.
Mr. C. Schmidt, do.
Mr. E. Rolssen, do.
Mr. G. De Bildt, do.
* Vetry.-Surg. and Mrs. S. Smith, A.V.D., Bombay.
* Dr. S. Cook, Poona.

Residents left during the week marked thus (*).

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

569-90—Conroy and R—The Bank of Bombay vs Jamasjee Aspundiarjee Vania.
602-90—Craigie, L and O—Premchund Dhurrumchund vs Nihalchund Deepchund and another.
608-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Cassum Hajee Mehta vs Hajee Oosman Rahimtoolla.
628-90—In person—Lukhumsey Dewsey and others vs Narronjee Versey.
632-90—Ardesir, H and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim Joosub others vs Sayajee Assana.

Postponed Long Causes.

483-90—Mirza H, K. Laljee Shamjee and others vs. the G. I. P. R. Co.—Little, S., F., and N.
473-90—Janardhun G—Harrichund Narayen and others vs Vithoba Succaram and others—Chitnis, M, and M.
470-90—Thakurdas, D, and C,—Dayal Bhanjee and others vs Sonee Muljee Heerjee—Khunderao M.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

157-89—In person—VittooDaniel vs Rahim Elicis Khuriiker—A F Unwalla.
268-88—Ardesir, H, and D—Thacker Dewcurn Coorjee and another vs Jumadar Golab bin Nassur Saifudin and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and, others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Conroy and B. and Tyabjee and D.

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

THE following letter has been received by Mrs. Gostling, honorary secretary, "Women of India Age of Consent Memorial Committee" :—

Madam,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter forwarding a memorial to the address of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India from certain "women living in India," praying that the protected age may be raised to fourteen years, and to inform you that the memorial has been forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—I have the honour to be, Madam, your most obedient servant.

(Sd.) A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th January, 1891.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain W. P. Case, sailed yesterday with the Europe mails and the follow ing additional passengers :—For London—Mrs. Wilson and child. For Brindisi—Mr. W. G. Kelly, Dr. Voelcker, and Mr. Leuthier. For Gibraltar—Mr. V. Jeronimo d' Oliveira.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H M S Reindeer left the Government Dock yesterday.

THE steam-ship Ben Alder, 1,294 tons, Captain C K McIntosh, sailed on Saturday for Galle with ballast.

THE schooner Fatta Karee, 187 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour last Saturday from Karachi with ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Palamcotta, Captain S. P. Nailer, sailed last Saturday for Calcutta via the coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Vasna, 481 tons, Captain S S Bson, sailed last Saturday for Colombo with ballast and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Roma, 1,742 tons, Captain A M Rait, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta, via the coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain G. Oriengo, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong, via Singapore, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persian S N Co's steam-ship Sculptor 850 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Massowa, Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 168 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar with a general cargo, Mr Muncherjee, Mr Green Purvis, Mr K Nurserwanjee, and two others, and 114 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain E Warfolk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Spencer and child, Mr and Mrs French and child, Mr Bell, Mr Heaver, Mr I slip,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPTICIANS—TWO COMPETENT OPTICIANS REQUIRED. Must have had Experience in suiting Spectacles. Good address indispensable. Europeans preferred. Apply Messrs. MARCKS & Co , Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

PERRIER JOUET " B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

PEARSE & Co. beg to inform their FRIENDS that they WILL REMOVE from Church Gate Street to the SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

TO LET.—Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi 17th Lane, No. 6. Comfortable and Convenient in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C. MODY, Chundanwadi, No. 803.

COME and SEE our New Stock of Gent's and Ladies' UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, at Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days, before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same proprietor Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. Sd. A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Proprietor, Byculla Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent cable. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

Rs. 50 REWARD.—Taken from the YACHT CLUB on night of 29th Dec. a brown leather GLADSTONE BAG. The above reward will be paid to any one giving information leading to its recovery. Apply G. P. MILLETT, Thana.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the Climate of India.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 25 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHRISTY MINSTREL and DANCE ALBUMS for '91.—Latest Songs, Pieces for Banjo, Guitar, &c. Largest Stock of Musical Instruments and Music in India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET.—Three Charming BUNGALOWS on Parel Hill, commanding a splendid view. For rent apply to P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

GAIETY HOTEL, behind Cathedral, opposite Elphinstone Circle, 4 Airy Rooms and 2 Bath Rooms, on each floor. First class table. Terms moderate. Special terms to permanent Boards. Apply to MANAGER.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to " BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

RECEIVED by last Mail, Tunes for " Phœnix," " Giant Ariston," " Aristons," " Celestinas," " Aurophones," and " Euphoniums."—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, Mazagon, Bombay, will be RE-OPENED on Thursday, 15th January, 1891. Terms on application to Mr. J. DYMOND, B.A., Principal.

TO LET.—Furnished, from 1st February to end of April, Rooms for one Bachelor in a desirable situation in the Fort. Rent Rs. 50. Apply " B," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish VICTORIA, in good order and condition. Apply " J. H.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—SPEECHES by Mr. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, M. P., with a nice Portrait. Price Rs. 3. Apply to Mr. A. S. Deshmukh, 37, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TRICYCLE in perfect order, nearly new. For particulars apply to " H." care of this Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply " P.," care of this Office.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

" DEANE " DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to " B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

" THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,375,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PAIGE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-15 p. m., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University.

Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted must send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar on or before FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

A limited number of Admission Cards will be available for General Public. Persons wishing to attend should apply to the undersigned on or before Friday, the 16th instant.

Graduates of the University desirous of coming in their Academic Robes will be admitted if they give notice by the 13th instant of their intention to do so.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January, 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

STARLEY AND COMPANY,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES. A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,

Khandalla.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for " Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address " William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

" DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

" SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS :

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

DEMAND THE " DIAMOND MARK."

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the " Bombay Gazette " Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.

A FURTHER advance of ¼ per cent in Consols yesterday to 96⅛, and a reduction in the market rates of discount to the same extent both on Short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2⅝, and 3 per cent respectively, marked the still increasing ease in Money in the head-quarters of finance. About £375,000 more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108½. The price of Bar Silver was still 48⅛d. per oz.; but Rupee Paper was ⅜ per cent. higher in Fours, at £81⅜, and ⅝ in Four and half per cents, at £83⅝ ; while in New York the metal was ¼ per cent. higher, at 105, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent up, at 4·86¼ dollars. A lakh and a half of extra Council Bills on Bombay, and 1¾ lakh on Calcutta were allotted yesterday, at 1s. 6⅜d., which is ⅛d. above the rate obtained at the regular Biddings on Wednesday ; but the same as the extra Bills on Bombay fetched on the following day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at thirty days' sight, remained at 1s. 6 1-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie are wired as £130,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to this port. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 95½ ; Exchange on London was a shade lower, at frcs 25·21.

To-day's telegrams advise an advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 48¼d. ; while in New York it was ⅜ cent higher, at 105⅜, with Exchange unaltered.

No further movement is reported in General Produce. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,550,000 quarters, or 450,000 quarters less than the last estimate, wired on the 31st ultimo.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm again last evening, and Surats steady, the total Sales having reached 15,000 bales, inclusive of 1,500 Surats. A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American at 5 5-16d. ; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions excepting February-March, for which the rise was 3-64d., the extreme rates being 5¼d. for this month's deliveries, and 5 7-16d. for May-June. In East Indian Cotton, " Good " and " Folly Good Fair " Tinnevellys were 1-16d. higher, other quotations coming unaltered. The day's Imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm in sympathy with Cotton. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed strong, and Surats firm, the Sales having been very large for Saturday, at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 Surats ; no further movement in prices, however, is reported, either on the spot or to arrive. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales.

Considerably increased activity, and an advance in the price of American Cotton has taken place in Liverpool since business was resumed on Monday, the total Sales for the five days having aggregated, 78,000 bales, and the amount forwarded to consumers 99,000 bales ; while the price of spot Mid.-American was yesterday ⅛d., and the rates for Arrivals 7-64d. to 1-8d. higher than they had ruled before the New Year holidays. The Imports for this week have been 147,000 bales. The total Stock was yesterday 32,000 bales heavier than on the 31st ultimo ; but it had become 15,000 bales lighter than it was at this time last year, though 232,000 bales more than it stood at two years ago. The Stock of Surats had decreased by 5,000 bales, say to 161,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 40,000 bales, but of East Indian Cotton there were 2,000 bales more in sight ; and the figures which we give below show an increase in the total visible supply of 266,000 bales and 611,000 bales, and in East Indian Cotton of 85,000 bales, and 223,000 bales, compared with the stuff in sight last year, and the year before, respectively. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 7-16d. lower than at the same time last year, and 3-16d. below the quotation the year before.

An advance of 1-16 cent making the price 9⅜ cents. took place in ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday ; but Futures for April were unchanged at 9·57 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 44,000 bales, making the week's total much heavier than in either of the two preceding years, and bringing the excess in this season's Receipts compared with the arrivals for the same period in the two previous seasons to 228,000 bales, and 707,000 bales, respectively. To-day's message from New York makes the spot price of Cotton unaltered ; but April Futures were three points higher at 9·60 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 35,000 bales, going against 22,000 bales last year, and 19,000 bales in 1889.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts.....	217,000	136,000	165,000
" exports to U. K.....	74,000	94,000	66,000
" " Continent.....	119,000	93,000	82,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	4,682,000	4,454,000	3,975,000
" exports to U. K. do.....	1,777,000	1,790,000	1,512,000
" " to Continent do....	1,515,000	1,432,000	1,127,000
" Stock in the Ports.....	832,000	691,000	899,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,500,000	3,213,500	2,889,360
" Surats	387,000	301,330	163,920
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	942,000	957,100	709,510
" London	22,000	16,000	4,000
American afloat	200,000	215,000	185,000
East Indian "	10,000	23,000	17,000
Total ...	1,174,000	1,211,100	915,510
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	5 5-16d.	5⅞d.	5¼d.
" Good Dhollera.....	4 1-16d.	4¾d.	4 13-16d.
Difference.....	1¼d.	1⅛d.	11-16d.

Although the tone of our local Cotton market has been quiet again to-day, and prices have not moved appreciably, a good deal of fresh business has been done, which has not been confined to purchases from the new crop, local spinners having also been in the market for old stuff. Of the former, some 3,000 bales have changed hands, consisting principally of Bengals, at Rs. 157-70 ; Julgaum, at Rs. 190 ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 155½-60 ; with smaller lines of Indore, at Rs. 190 ; Pachora, at Rs. 166 ; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 178 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 180 ; and Oojein, at Rs. 166 per candy. Over 1,000 bales of old Cotton have also been taken, say Bhagalkote, at Rs. 158 ; Bhownugger, at Rs. 159 ; (Dhollera Bombay Pressed) at Rs. 133 ; and Nugger [Bombay pressed] at Rs. 135¼ per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business has transpired to-day, but the tone of the market remains firm, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS are steady and unchanged in value, with transactions also on only a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	7,280 bales.
Wheat	35,031 cwt.
Linseed	9,198 "
Gingelly	8,515 "
Poppyseed.....	572 "
Groundnuts	2,532 "
Castorseed.....	907 "

FREIGHTS have been steady, and previous rates have been named, but as usual now on Saturdays, no fresh business of importance has been transacted.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 6¼ to 5-16d. for Bank Demand, and with three months' sight Credits quoted at 1s. 6⅝d. for ready Bills, and 1s. 6 13-16d. for February, and the same tone prevailed to the close, an advance of 1-16d. both in ready and forward rates having been established. One transaction in Bank Demand for the mail was reported, and a few Credits were placed forward ; but not much business was done either way as usual on this half-day. We quote forward Demand at 1s. 6⅝d. for next month's delivery, and 1s. 6⅞d. for March ; and Credits at 1s. 7d. for March, with ready rates as follow :—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 6⅜d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 6 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 6⅛d. to 9-16	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 6 11-16d.	"
Francs .....1·97½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active, and very firm in tone and rates for Fours, both for Money and Account, have advanced 3-16 per cent. from yesterday's closing quotations. A large business with the Banks is reported in ready Paper at 105⅝ to 105¾ ; and at closing the rates were 105 3-16 for cash, 105 1-16 for the February settlement, and 104¾ for the March account. 107, nominal, is still quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES.—There has been little movement in this market to-day, and beyond a decline of Rs. 15 in Coorla and Manockji Petit Mill Shares ; and of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas ; an advance of Rs. 5 in David ; and an advance of Rs. 80 per share in Treacher and Co. at our quotations, we have no change of importance to note this evening.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT—ABERCROMBIE—January 8, on Thursday, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Rev. W. E. Scott, Chaplain of Byculla, to Wilhelinna, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Abercrombie, Esq., B. C. S., Commissioner of Dacca.

DANIELL—RIGG—January 2, at the Parish Church, Karachi, by the Revd C A Gillmore, Captain A Daniell, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to Emily, widow of F Rigg, Esq, of Mollogan, North Wales, and youngest daughter of the late N A F Kingscote, late Captain, 17th Lancers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—December 31, at Akyab, Burma, the wife of Surgeon A O Evans, I M S, of a son.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—January 2, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Captain Charles Mackenzie-Kennedy, H M 1st Madras Pioneers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON—WYATT—January 7, at St John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev J L Wyatt, assisted by the Right Rev Bishop Caldwell and the Rev A A Williams, Lieut Arthur Elliott Barton, 4th Bombay Rifles, eldest son of the Rev John Barton, Canteridge, to Lilian, second daughter of the Rev J L Wyatt, of Trichinopoly.

BATCHELOR—MONISSE—January 7, at St Francis Xavier's Church, Popham's Broadway, Madras, by the Rev Father Houbear, Patrick Joseph, son of the late Mr Isaac Batchelor, of the East Indian Battery, to Miss Genevieve Emma, the youngest daughter of W G Monisse, Staff Sergt-Instructor, Madras Volunteer Guards.

DEATHS.

BURNETT—January 4, at Jhansi, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieutenant A R Burnett, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, aged 22 years.

HECQUET—December 29, at Nari, Beluchistan, Frederick Charles Joseph, son of D and R Hecquet, aged 1 year and 10 months.

TOWNSEND—January 5, at Kapurthala, of pneumonia, James Townsend, State Engineer, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

THE debate, or rather the discussion, in the Viceregal Legislative Council which marked the introduction of the Bill to raise the age of protection for married as well as unmarried children from the age of ten to that of twelve years will be read with attention in India and in England. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble who introduced the Bill, and H. E. the Viceroy disclaimed formally on the part of the Government of India any intention to interfere with the Hindu law of marriage, or with religious sanctions or obligations founded on the sacred books. The legal member of Council had no difficulty in showing that while the special evils against which the Bill provides receive no support from religious sanctions the Shastras denounce the most terrible punishments both in this world and the next to those who perpetrate them. He quite rightly insisted on this aspect of the case, which has not been kept sufficiently in view by those who are in favour of a change in the law, and it is quietly ignored by those who deprecate any legal interference with practices that are assumed to be justified by the authority of the sacred texts. Mr. Scoble argued with great force that there is nothing in the Bill in conflict with religious teachings, which stigmatise and prohibit a modern abuse, which under the guise of religious observance flagrantly violates those teachings. It was also pointed out that the Bill introduces no new principle, for the existing law already fixes the protected age ; whether the limit be fixed at ten or at twelve years is a question to be discussed on its merits. The Penal Code has for thirty years past contained a positive enactment punishing the abuse of a supposed right. The Viceroy, in the course of a long speech, supported the argument of the Legal Member of Council, and explained the attitude of the Government of India. It is much to be feared that the apologetic tone of his Excellency's observations may have the effect of inviting or encouraging factitious opposition to the Bill. The explanation that the law, which as it now stands, makes an offence committed against a child-wife below the protected age cognizable by the police, has been altered in order to minimise the risk of private persecution or blackmailing by the police, may be misunderstood or misrepresented. It would have been more to the purpose to point out that no instance of persecution, or police blackmailing, has ever been adduced as a reason for complaining of a provision which has from the beginning formed a part of the Penal Code. The inference is strong that a mere substitution of the word " twelve " for " ten " would not produce any change for the worse in this respect. Mr. Scoble seems to admit that the contemplated alteration in the law which makes the offence to be guarded against a non-cognizable one, so that in every case a summons will have to applied for and bail accepted, may have the effect of making the law a dead letter. To all intents and purposes the provisions in the Penal Code, as it stands, has remained a dead letter for thirty years. This foreboding is only too likely to be justified. The law will in any case be difficult to enforce ; its influence must be, as Mr. Scoble truly says, educative rather than repressive. From this point of view, it is questionable whether it was advisable to underline and emphasise the difficulty in the way of enforcing the law, and to publish beforehand that the new provision will be as inoperative as the old, and perhaps more so. Still a step in advance has been made. It will be no longer possible to plead as excuse or warrant for a cruel and infamous abuse of marital rights, that the law does not prohibit it. Brutality cannot shelter itself behind the insolent assumption that being without legal redress, the victim has no right even to complain.

The Viceroy was at some pains to impress upon the two Native Members of Council who opposed the Bill, that the measure falls short of the recommendations of the Secretary of State, and of the desires and expectations of the influential committee formed in England to mitigate the hardships the women of this country are suffering under. His Excellency justified the course taken in minimising the amount of redress which the Government has at length and with manifest reluctance decided to grant, on the plea that the Government of India, being more in touch with the opinion of the native community in India, are in a better position to judge of the delicacy and difficulty of their task when it is a question of legislative interference with native customs than the English committee. It is sufficient to point out that the committee is in the main constituted of men of long Indian experience—an experience of India and of native customs and habits of thought which can bear comparison with that of Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues of the Government of India. The Earl of Northbrook and the Marquis of Ripon as Viceroys, were in sympathy and in touch with native opinion. They and Lord and Lady Reay are amongst the members of the committee. So are Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. Ilbert, Professor and Mrs. Max Muller, Mr. Samuel Smith, and many others whose name are guarantees that the Committee will be guided in these matters by due regard for native susceptibilities. It could be wished that the Viceroy, having finally resolved to make some concession to the public conscience, deeply offended by the story of wrongs of which the recent scandal in Bengal was but a type, had spoken in a more uncompromising tone. A deprecatory and apologetic attitude is the less necessary, seeing that the Government of India have behind them in this question the consensus, not only of English but of all civilised opinion. The horrifying list of authenticated cases submitted to the Government of India under the signature of forty-five medical women, who testify from their professional experience to the nameless atrocities which are perpetrated with impunity upon child-wives of nine years of age, was ready to the hand of Lord Lansdowne, to dispose at once and for ever of the platitudes and evasions which served Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter in the place of arguments against the Bill. In such a case, it would not be amiss to bear in mind the justification which Cardinal Newman proffered for the indignation to which he gave expression in his *Apologia* ; namely, that if he pretended not to be angry, the public would imagine he was not in earnest. We speak thus plainly on this point, not in any spirit of captious criticism, but solely with the desire of making it clear that they will make a great mistake who imagine that the moderation and reticence of the Government of India are the measure of the strength of the case which the reformers in this country and in England have taken up. The opposition to the Bill was as weak and unworthy as it could possibly be. Every word of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter's speech would, *mutatis mutandis*, have served equally well had the speakers set themselves to oppose the prohibition by Government of the rite of Suttee. While admitting that it was a thing desirable in itself that child-wives should be protected from personal injury, it was calmly urged that the Government in taking a small step in that direction, by raising the protected age to twelve years, was " a departure from the wise and just policy of Government not to interfere with the religious rights and duties of its subjects." Mr. Scoble's copious and conclusive quotations from the sacred books, denouncing the severest punishment here and hereafter for the abuse, which it is desired to check, were disregarded wholly. The assumption that the Government was interfering with a religious duty underlay every appeal to native prejudices. The Government are threatened with general discontent if the Bill pass, and the Viceroy is pressed to wait until public opinion is educated sufficiently before dealing with the question. How small is the prospect of the spontaneous growth of intelligent opinion on this subject may be judged from the utterances of Sir Romesh Chunder. Mr. Nulkar had the caudour to admit that he is speaking very much without book when he predicts that the tiny measure now proposed will arouse fears of further interference with social customs. In the same breath he acknowledged that he did not know what construction people will put on the measure. His apprehensions are based chiefly on the plausible ground that the proposal embodied in the present Bill had been associated with other proposals presumably affecting more directly the religious and social aspect of Hindu marriages. So far as we are aware, the only proposal to which this description will even remotely apply, is that the Government of India should be moved to rescind the law borrowed from English ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which visits with an English punishment the refusal of a Hindu wife to cohabit with her husband—a refusal which the Hindu Law does not visit with imprisonment. It is only by a stretch of ingenuity that a proposal to relieve Indian wives from a hardship inflicted by an English Law, long since repealed in England, can be converted into a grievance. The argument that the existing law is sufficient to provide protection for child-wives, and that therefore further legislation is not required, cannot have been urged seriously, seeing that it is notorious that no protection whatever is afforded as matters now stand. But the fact that such an argument can be advanced, in itself disposes of the contention that legislation on such a subject is a new departure. The law passed thirty years ago took cognisance of the right of children to protection. That is all that is sought to be accomplished by the Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council.

THE forthcoming visit to England of Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Cape Colony, announced by Reuter a couple of days ago, has reference to the dispute between the Portuguese and the British South Africa Company regarding Manica. It will be remembered that there was recently a great out-cry at Lisbon that the Portuguese flags had been hauled down at Manica and several Portuguese subjects had been maltreated and imprisoned. The story had some foundation in fact. The Portuguese flag was hauled down, the miners and exploiters who hoisted it were detained, while others who had offered resistance to the South Africa Company's officers were pursued to the coast. Owing, it may be to impecuniousness, or their want of business habits, the Portuguese never take the trouble to delimit their territories abroad and the result is, as it must be, periodic disputes with neighbouring powers. Manica, we are told by the gazetteers, is a town and petty State of South-East Africa, tributary to Portugal. The town is one hundred and forty miles north-west of Sofala. The name Manica is applied by the Portuguese to two areas of very different extent. On a Portuguese map of 1889 Manica is shown as a district of the province of Mozambique ; its boundaries extending along the Zambesi from Shupanga to near Tete ; then south-west along the Mazoe and south by the Sabi river to its junction with the Odzi ; then east along the Musapa and Busi to the mouth of the Pungwe. It is not quite clear on what grounds Portugal bases her claim to all this territory, but it is only with regard to a portion of it that the British Company makes a demand. Manica proper is a small triangle stretch of territory between 18° and 19° S. Lat. and 32° and 33° E. Long. It is east of the Upper Sabi and west of the Upper Aruangua, but the western limits have never been defined. In the proposed Anglo-Portuguese arrangement of August last, for some unaccountable reason, the boundary line was suddenly indented to the westwards so as to come down the Sabi. This, says a correspondent of the *Times*, was the result of a misunderstanding arising from the imperfect map used in the Foreign Office. This inaccuracy has given rise to the quarrel. It was anticipated that the matter would have been decided a month ago, for the Portuguese Government suggested the appointment of two Commissions to go out to Manica and ascertain the true merits of the case. The Cortes had adjourned without ratifying the convention with England of August last. Subsequently to this the South Africa Company obtained concessions from Mutaca, the King of Manica proper. Colonel d'Andrade, it is claimed by the Portuguese, concluded treaties with Umzila who asserted himself paramount over all Manica and Gaza. But his successor Gungunhana declared his preference for an English alliance. Negotiations between the two countries have been opened with a view to testing the validity of the several treaties. Little doubt is entertained by those who know the country and the circumstances that the claim of the British Company can be disputed. Manica is a country which contains gold as well as iron and copper. The gold reports are by no means promising, but the region is famous in the annals of Portugal's connexion with Africa. It was to obtain possession of the mines of Manica that Francisco Barreto, with a thousand men of noble birth, marched from the Zambesi in the sixteenth century, only to meet with crushing disaster. The last enterprise of Colonel Paiva d'Andrade, who is well-known in London geographical circles, is only the latest of a long series of futile attempts to take possession of this territory.

WHILE an amendment of the Vaccination Act is under consideration in the Bombay Presidency, it may be interesting to relate the measures that have been taken in the Nizam's Dominions to promote vaccination. The Director of Education, Mr. Syed Hoosein Belgrami, who has recently been raised to the honour of Imad-ul-Mulk, has conceived the idea of turning the machinery of the Education Department to account for popularizing vaccination amongst the Nizam's subjects, and with that object he attached two vaccination officers to the Education Inspectors of the Northern and Eastern Division during a recent official tour. The result is said to have been very satisfactory. Wherever they went they found the people eager to avail themselves of their services, in one place as many as a hundred and fifty children being brought up for vaccination. These operations, indeed, were restricted not through lack of subjects for vaccination, but by limitation of the supply of lymph. As the experiment has succeeded so well, further efforts will be made in the same direction, and it is in contemplation to make the Education Department even more effectually subserve the purposes of vaccination by giving instruction in the operation to the pupils of the normal schools, so that in time every village schoolmaster will be a vaccination officer. The Hyderabad Education Department is also showing its zeal for the public health by making sanitation one of the subjects taught in every elementary school, and vernacular compilations from Dr. Hehir's recently-published hand-book on hygiene—an excellent little manual by the way, as we pointed out a few weeks ago—are being prepared for that purpose.

OUR usual summary of the day's news and a column of interesting news items a day in advance of the mail will be found on page 6.

MR. F. HENVEY, Agent to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, left Bombay on Saturday by the home mail, s. s. Siam, for Marseilles.

MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS' flour mills at Falkland Road, were put up for sale on Saturday afternoon, but owing to the small attendance and lack of bidders, the sale was adjourned *sine die*

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARNELL CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Advices from New York state that Mr. Dillon sails to-morrow for Havre. He has telegraphed to Mr. O'Brien to settle nothing until he arrives.

Messrs. Justin MacCarthy and Sexton are at Boulogne.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Mr. Justin MacCarthy has returned to England from Boulogne.

Mr. Parnell was at Limerick yesterday where he was received with immense enthusiasm. In a speech made on the occasion he declared that he was satisfied with the result of the Conference at Boulogne.

Mr. Dillon before embarking at New York said he went to France because trouble had arisen in the negotiations between Mr. Parnell and Mr. W. O'Brien. The re-union of the Party, he said, was the only hope of saving Home Rule for Ireland.

A LETTER BY MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone in a letter to Mr. Furness, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate for Hartlepool, re-affirms the Irish policy of the Liberals, and says he is longing for a settlement of the Irish question in order to introduce "the one man one vote" and reform in registration.

INTENSE FROST IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The most intense frost again prevails throughout Great Britain and the Continent, where the railways are blocked with snow, and many towns are isolated, and food consequently scarce.

GENERAL SILIVERSTOFF'S MURDERER.

A man calling himself Padlewski, who murdered General Siliverstoff in Paris, and who bears a strong resemblance to the accused, has been arrested in Catalonia, but appears to be mad. No credence is, therefore, attached to his statement that he is the actual Padlewski.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

PARIS, JAN. 11.

A new French loan of eight hundred and sixty millions of francs has been issued, and covered sixteen times over.

FRENCH TARIFFS.

PARIS, JAN. 10.

The French Tariff Committee have finally decided to renounce all Customs Treaties on the 1st February.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.

The Treasury to-day purchased 754,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 105·10 to 105·30.

THE PROSPECT OF FREE COINAGE IMPROVED.

The *Washington Post* expects that the proposal to buy twelve million ounces of silver will be eliminated from the Financial Bill now before the Senate, and that Senator Stewart's Free Coinage Amendment will be substituted. The Silver men of the House of Representatives consider that the rejection of the Financial Bill is not a certainty.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A cordon composed of troops under General Brookes and General Carey is closing round the Redskins, and a battle is expected near Pine Ridge.

MR. BALFOUR'S FUND.

The fund started by Mr. Balfour for the alleviation of the distress in Ireland now amounts to £15,000.

OUR AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

An order of Government has been issued maintaining the control over the African territory under the direction of the Chartered Companies. Mr. Johnston has been appointed Commissary for Nyassaland and General Mathews Commissary in East Africa, both having a roving Commission.

Major Macdonald has been appointed Commissary of the Niger Territory and a similar Commissary will shortly be appointed for Southern Zambesi.

THE STRIKES IN SCOTLAND.

The strikes in Scotland continue though the traffic on the railways is improving.

A settlement depends upon which side can endure the longest—the companies or the men.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollerah .....4 1-16.

The Manchester market has been firm in sympathy with cotton.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅜
4½ per cent. „	83⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108½
Bar Silver	48½

The sum of about £375,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	70,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats.....	8,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton ...	147,000	„
„ „ „ Surats.....	nil.	
„ „ Stock of Cotton	942,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	161,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London ...	22,000	„

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The Hon. Sir A. Scoble, in introducing the Merchandise Marks Amendment Bill in the Viceregal Council on Friday, said, that when he introduced the Bill in 1888 he took occasion to say that the success of the measure would depend greatly on the extent to which the mercantile community co-operated with the officers of Government in carrying out its provisions, and he expressed the hope that co-operation would be freely afforded in order to secure a sufficient working of the Act without unnecessary friction or expense to the public. The Act had now been in force for nearly two years, and was justified in saying that like the corresponding statute in England, it had been beneficial to the commercial interests of the country, and that the customs authorities carried out its provision with great fairness and due regard to the requirements of honest trade. It was to be expected that any novel legislation of this kind, which had a tendency to check the rapid delivery of imported goods, would produce at the outset some inconvenience to those it was designed to benefit and representations were made to Government by the mercantile bodies both of England and India that certain difficulties had arisen with regard to the working of the Act, which might be removed without in any way diminishing the protection against the fraudulent practices which the Act intended to furnish in February last; a committee consisting of three officers of Government, a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Calcutta Trades Association, was appointed by the Viceroy for the purpose of considering these representations. The Viceroy accepted the suggestions of this committee which are detailed. The provision for stamping length on all piece-goods such as are ordinarily sold by length or piece, though introduced at the express request of the Chambers of Commerce of this country, had been found to have too wide an application. It was proposed, therefore, to empower Government in making regulations under the Act for the guidance of Customs officers to declare what description of goods are to be treated as piece-goods. For the purpose of the Act a list of such goods had been carefully prepared by the committee and may be added to as occasion requires. In regard to the suggestion of the committee that it was a hardship to require the name of both place and country stamped on goods not manufactured in Britain or India. Sir A. Scoble admits that the Indian Act goes beyond the English schedule. A Parliamentary Committee which had recently been enquiring into the working of the English Act has reported that although the substitution of the words, made abroad for the actual indication of the country in which goods were produced could not be allowed; yet the name of the country might be held a sufficient indication of the origin without in all cases insisting on the name of the particular place in which the goods are manufactured. The proposed Bill will bring the Indian and English Law into conformity in this respect. The third amendment relates to making rules for testing whether goods which purport or are alleged to be of uniform number, quantity, measure, gauge, or weight, really answer their description. This is particularly necessary with regard to yarns. The last amendment extends to the Customs officers, the same protection with regard to the proceedings under this Act which they already enjoy in reference to offences against public revenue. It is obvious they should not be compelled to declare the source of their information; otherwise persons would be chary of putting them on the track of breaches of the law.

The Bill was formally introduced.

MR. NUGENT AT CALCUTTA.

At Friday's meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Nugent took his seat for the first time as the Bombay representative.

THE FLAGSHIP.

Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle and the officers of the Boadicea gave a farewell ball to Calcutta society on board the flagship on Friday night.

Last night the blue-jackets of the Boadicea gave a performance at Opera House for the benefit of the widows and orphans of men lost in the British Warship Serpent. The performance was under the patronage of Lady Lansdowne, and was generously supported by Calcutta society.

THE VICEROY'S HEALTH.

H. E. the Viceroy is better. He has gone to Barrackpore for a change.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Native witnesses refuse to give evidence before the Police Commission, the president of which is Mr. Beames. The Calcutta Provincial Conference has condemned the composition of the Commission which is purely official, and circulars have been sent all over the province warning independent native witnesses against tendering evidence, alleging that it can tend to no good result.

A SHIPPING CASUALTY.

On Friday afternoon the British India steamer Warora, while attempting to pass through the Hooghly Bridge collided with one of the pontoons doing considerable damage to the pontoon and herself.

THE CHIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 8.

Thetta village was attacked by the Ghoorkhas on the 2nd inst. Lieutenant B.R. James, Royal Engineers, Burma Sappers and Miners, and two Ghoorkhas were killed. The Chins submitted and a fine was inflicted. The force then returned to Haka.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 10.

Mr. A. W. Paul, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, is appointed to be the commissioner on the part of the British Government for the purposes of articles 4, 5, and 6 of the Convention between Great Britain and China relative to Sikkim and Tibet.

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

SPEECH BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

The following is the full text of H. E. the Viceroy's speech at Friday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council regarding the proposed Legislation dealing with Hindu marriage customs:—

While we shall always recognize the high authority which attaches to any observations falling from the lips of our colleague, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Government of India, for reasons urged by the member in charge of the Bill in his opening statement, cannot admit with him that the existing Criminal Law is sufficient for the purpose of affording protection to those whom it is proposed to protect under the Bill, nor can we accept his view that the Proclamation of 1858, which the Government of India regard in the highest degree obligatory upon it, can be considered as absolutely precluding us from interference, simply because for the purposes of the Bill, the same protection is extended to married as well as to unmarried children; nor again can we join him in thinking that because there have been no prosecutions under the existing section of the Penal Code with its ten year limit of age, that the section can be regarded as having no effect, or as he described it as a dead letter. I believe I shall be confirmed by those who are more familiar with Indian Legislation, when I say that the effect of the law of this country is often valuable, quite as much for its educative operation as for any results which it may lead to in the matter of legal proceedings or prosecutions. These, however, are points which can more conveniently be discussed at a later stage of the Bill, my object in now addressing the Council is to place the members and the public in complete possession with the views of the Government of India not so much with regard to the special question dealt with in the Bill as with repect to certain other matters, which are to some extent connected with it in the mind of the public. It has been very properly insisted upon by the member in charge of the Bill, that it does in no way affect what may, for convenience' sake, be spoken of as the marriage law of the country, there is as far as I am aware no social religious custom or observance in force among the Hindu community to which the Bill does the slightest violence.

PROTECTION FOR ALL.

We propose merely to protect from the unquestioned evils by early prostitution and premature sexual intercourse that great body of female children in India which lies between the age of 10 up to which the present law affords protection and the age of 12 up to which we propose such protection to be extended. Our measure affects the marriage usage only so far as this protection extends to married as well as unmarried children and under the law as it now stands no distinction is made between them for this particular purpose, and we do not propose that as a matter of principle such distinction should be introduced now. The immaturity of a young girl does not vary according as she is married or not, and we cannot therefore consistently give protection to one class and deny it to the other. That is the beginning and end of the connection of the Bill with the marriage law of India. It is within the knowledge of members that our colleague the Hon. Mr. N. S. Nulkar dwelt with great force upon the point that the proposal embodied in the Bill recently associated with other proposals was widely different from its proposals, which do most distinctly affect the marriage law and the religious and social institution of the Hindus. This association has been so closely maintained that the whole group of questions come to be regarded as indissolubly connected, and it inferred that if the Government of India intend to deal with any part of the subject we are to a certain extent committed to deal with the rest.

GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

I desire to correct this misapprehension, and if members will allow me, I propose to place them and the public in full possession of our intentions, and tell them exactly not only what we propose to do in regard to the group of proposals to which I referred, but also what we propose to leave undone. The proposals to which I refer, and which have lately been brought prominently under our notice, are to be found in the series of resolutions lately submitted to the Government of India by an English Committee, numbering amongst its members many persons occupying conspicuous positions in public life and connected at one time or another with high official employments in this country. It is impossible to feel any doubt as to the sincerity of this distinguished body of reformers, or as to the excellence of the objects at which they are endeavouring to arrive. If we do not entirely agree with them in their conclusions it is only because, being as we are in closer contact than most of them with public opinion here, we realize more fully the extreme gravity of any steps, which it must be truly said that they involve interference with religious and social institutions of any large section of the inhabitants of India. I, for the sake of convenience, refer in order to the resolutions adopted by the committee, and submitted to the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government. The first of these resolutions is in favour of raising the protected age to twelve years. That is the proposal embodied in the Bill, and I need not refer further to it except for the purpose of mentioning that we decided to take this subject up early in the month of July last, and consequently long before we were aware of the movement which has been set on foot in England.

SECURITY AGAINST INTERFERENCE.

I may point out in passing that one most important aspect of our Bill that in so far as it affects husbands and wives it affords them a degree of security against undue or inquisitorial interference which they do not at present possess, but it does so in the following way: The Hon. Sir A. Scoble has explained that in order to minimize the risk of private persecution or blackmailing by the police, the offence dealt with by the Bill has in all cases where the husband is the person accused been made non-cognizable. As the law now stands with the lower limit of age it is a cognizable offence even if the husband is the person who committed it. While therefore we have in one sense rendered the law more stringent by increasing the age limit, we have in another sense greatly increased our precautions against an abuse of the law, and given the advantage of this new security to a large number of persons who are at present entirely without it. The second resolution suggests the so-called ratification of infant marriages within a reasonable time of proper age with the condition that marriages not so ratified shall be set aside. This proposal has received a considerable amount of support in influential quarters. I do not, however, think that those who advocated its adoption can have realised the tremendous gravity of the step which they recommend. It is no exaggeration to say that such a change in the law would simply revolutionize the social system of the Hindus. We are all aware that in their estimation a marriage contract, no matter what the age, if entered into, is of a most absolutely binding and sacred character. To enact that such a contract should subsequently be made revocable, or in other words, that the original contract should become little more than a formal betrothal, would involve interference with the domestic institutions of the people of India, which neither my colleagues nor I am prepared to admit. To justify such interference upon the ground that it would to some extent assimilate the law in India to what used to be the common law as to child-marriage in Christian Europe, appears to me to be entirely beside the mark. I am moreover altogether at a loss to conceive how such a law, supposing it to have been passed, could be enforced, and I observe that even the authors of the resolution admit that the change could not be made without consulting native Indian opinion, and that they throw out a further suggestion that should the proposed change meet with serious opposition, it could in the first instance be made binding only on such classes of the community as might formally place themselves under it.

RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS.

The third resolution has reference to the much-debated subject of suits for restitution of conjugal rights. It is urged that such suits in their coercive form are open to serious objection and that the law under which a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights may be enforced by imprisonment, should be amended. The Government of India is invited to reconsider the whole subject with due regard to the marriage law and habits and customs of the people of India. I am in a position to say that the Government of India have already, on more than one occasion, given this matter that reconsideration for which the authors of the resolution have asked. The subject is one of extreme intricacy and it would be impossible, within the limits of these observations, to deal with it satisfactorily. But I may say that the result of our enquiries has been to satisfy us that suits for restitution are common only in a few localities, and that in these they are usually confined to the lower classes of society which naturally regard such suits from a point of view different from that of their superiors in the social status. We have therefore had to consider how these classes would be affected were we to deprive them absolutely of any of the remedies which the law now affords. Now it must be borne in mind that in cases were the husband or wife has property the Court already has power to attach it, and after a limited time to award compensation to the suitor. It can, therefore, only be in cases where there is no property that any necessity can arise for enforcing the decree by imprisonment, and in such cases imprisonment is probably often the only remedy available. We are of opinion that a serious injustice would be done to the poorer classes of suitors were it to be enacted that under no circumstances shall this remedy be resorted to. Such an enactment would encourage lax customs in respect to marriage where customs are already deplorably lax, and where it should be our object to render the marriage tie more binding than it is at present, and whatever may be the opinion of the more educated members of the community we have no reason to believe that among the poorer classes the enforcement of a decree for restitution by imprisonment of the wife or the husband at the discretion of the Court, is looked upon by either party as an outrage.

IMPRISONMENT OPTIONAL.

We think that the existing law is capable of improvement. At present the law leaves it to the decree-holder to demand imprisonment as a means of enforcing a decree, and if he does so the Court has no option. We think that such option should be given, and that it would suffice if a proviso were inserted in Section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, empowering the Court to refuse to consign a recusant wife or husband to imprisonment, or should the Court order imprisonment to restrict the term to such period as it might think fit. We do not however regard this question as one of immediate or urgent importance, and we propose to deal with it whenever we next have occasion to revise the Civil Procedure Code. We see at any rate no reason for undertaking legislation with regard to this point concurrently with that which is necessary with reference to the wholly distinct question dealt with in the present Bill.

THE RE-MARRIAGE OF WIDOWS.

The fourth resolution has reference to the re-marriage of widows, and asks the legal obstacles that still stand in the way of this should be removed. In regard to this two proposals are made. Of these the first is that we alter the law as it is expressed in Section 2 Act 15 of 1856, under which the widow forfeits all interest in her deceased husband's property on re-marriage. Now there can be no doubt that this section often has the effect of placing a Hindu widow who marries again in a most lamentable position—a position which is all the more pitiable because, as pointed out by the framers of the resolution, it is a worse position than that of a widow who without remarrying leads an unchaste life. The section is however one which we are certainly not prepared to repeal. During the course of long discussions which had taken place with regard to this branch of the subject nothing has been more clearly established than that the right given to a widow in her husband's estate, is one which she enjoys under very strict special limitations. She is allowed to assume an interest in her husband's property, not as its natural heir or with the idea that she is free to enjoy it in such a manner as she may deem fit, but because she is regarded as specially responsible for the performance of certain religious acts essential for the well-being of the deceased, acts which she could not adequately perform if by a fresh marriage she were to become the wife of a different person. This aspect of the question was throughly considered at the time when the Act of 1856 was discussed in the Legislative Council, and I venture to read an extract from the speech delivered on that occasion by Sir James Colvile, who expressed in language more appropriate than any I can command, and with an authority to which I cannot pretend, what seems to be a sound view of the case. Sir James said: "The right thus taken by a widow in her husband's estate was a very peculiar one and very limited in enjoyment. She had not full dominion over the property for she could not alienate any part of it except for purposes of strict necessity or for such pious uses as contributed to the spiritual benefit of her husband. In fact the law gave it her, not for her own benefit but from the notion that her prayers and sacrifices and employment of his wealth in religious and charitable acts would be beneficial to her deceased husband in another state of existence." If then the Bill had enabled her to carry into the arms of another man or into another family property which she had so acquired, its opponents might reasonably have objected to it that it would aggravate those mischievous consequences which often flow from the law as it exists, and that contrary to Hindu Law and feeling it enabled the widow to enjoy her deceased husband's estate freed from conditions and trusts upon which alone the law gave it to her. This view of the case is, I apprehend, as sound at the present time as it was when Sir James's words were spoken, and we do not propose to make any departure from the wise policy embodied in the passage which I have just read. The second of the alleged obstacles is said to arise from the insufficiency of protection which is afforded to widows desiring to re-marry. Under Section 6 of the same Act which runs: "Whatever words are spoken, ceremonies performed, or engagements made on the marriage of a Hindu female who has not been previously married are sufficient to constitute a valid marriage shall have the same effect if spoken, performed, or made on the marriage of the Hindu widow and no marriage shall be declared invalid on the ground that such word, ceremonies, or engagements are inapplicable to the case of a widow." This section was obviously intended to afford facilities for such re-marriages by giving them validity in spite of any ecclesiastical opposition which they might encounter.

NON-RELIGIOUS MARRIAGES DISAPPROVED.

These facilities are, however, it is stated of no avail in consequence of the refusal of the Hindu priests, to perform the necessary marriage ceremonies, and it is suggested tentatively that the State might perhaps provide a form of civil marriage before a registrar for women desiring to contract a second marriage. I am constrained to express the opinion that those who propose to overcome this obstacle by the adoption of such a remedy, have altogether underrated the extent of the difficulty with which they have to deal. In order to explain my meaning, I cannot do better than refer to the manner in which the same point has been dealt with by a well-known writer on Indian subjects who lately published in the London *Times* a series of papers dealing with these subjects. The writer of these papers sums up his conclusion by advising us not to provide an alternative form of the marriage but to take steps in order to afford protection to individual Hindus who desire to avail themselves of the civil rights already granted them by British-made Acts against public penalties inflicted upon them by Hindu ecclesiastical law; and he explains in more than one eloquent passage that the whole of the disabilities, under which Hindu women at present suffer in this respect, arise from the shortcomings of our legislation which allows Hindu Ecclesiastical Law to inflict penalties upon women for the lawful exercise of their civil rights. He tells us the remedy for this state of things lies within the power of Anglo-Indian legislature and that Hindu Ecclesiastical Law should forthwith be deprived of its power to legally punish women for the lawful exercise of their civil rights. Now I think members will agree with me that when we speak of the Hindu Ecclesiastical Law and legislation for the purpose of depriving it of any of its powers, we should keep before us a clear conception of that which is meant by the expression.

HINDU ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

Fortunately, the writer of the papers from which I am quoting, himself supplied us with an adequate definition; for he proceeds to explain that by the term Hindu Ecclesiastical Law, it is his intention to sum up the complete growth of ordinance, usage, and procedure which forms the religious side of the caste system as distinguished from its social and commercial aspects. The struggle therefore upon which the Indian legislature is invited to embark is a struggle with no less an opponent than the whole system of Hindu religious caste. The hopelessness of such a contest in reference to issues of this kind even if we are not deterred from it by other considerations, becomes evident, if we consider the nature of the penalties by which the edicts of this so-called ecclesiastical law are enforced. What then are those penalties? We are informed by the same authority that the penalties which Hindu Ecclesiastical Law thus defined inflicts upon a couple who have the courage to avail themselves of the Marriage Act of 1856 are three-fold. The first of these penalties is a social one. The married couple and such of their friends as abetted their marriage are cut off from social and domestic intercourse with their families and caste-people. With this penalty, the writer frankly admits, it would be practically impossible for British law to interfere. We may, therefore, assume that whatever legislation we may resort to, this penalty with all its terrors—and it is not easy to overestimate them—will remain in force. It is explained, however, that there are also two religious penalties. "The woman is denied admission to the temple for the performance of her habitual religious duties as if she were living in open sin," and "besides this an Act of ex-communication may also issue against a married couple and their abettors which completely cuts them off from all rights and privileges to which they are entitled as members of a Hindu caste." It is against these penalties that we are asked to protect those who are liable to them, and I gather from what follows that it is intended that such protection shall take the shape of a change in law which would render any attempt to enforce such penalties punishable under the Penal Code. We have anxiously considered the suggestion, and the conclusion which forces itself upon us is, first, that we should not be justified in attempting so far-reaching an innovation as that which would, for example, be involved in compelling the admission of any person to places of worship of Hindus in opposition to the religious scruples of the rest of the community. In the next place we are convinced that any attempt to resort to such legal compulsion would be absolutely illusory. So long as social ex-communication, with which it is admitted, we should be powerless to interfere, remains in force, the social and religious ex-communication are two forms of one and the same thing, and so long as Hindu opinion remains what it is upon these subjects, any attempts to remove either religious or social disabilities in cases such as that under discussion are we believe pre-destined to failure.

REMEDIES FROM WITHIN.

If any change is to be made in these respects it must come from within and not from without, and must be the result of alteration in the public opinion of the people of this country and not of social innovation forced upon them by the British Government. Signs are, I am glad to say, not wanting amongst the more enlightened and better educated classes and such an alteration is already in progress. For the reasons I have given we do not—with the exceptions upon which I already touched—propose to proceed in the direction indicated by these resolutions. We propose for the present to limit ourselves to legislation which, as my hon. friend pointed out, will not create a new offence and which will not touch the Marriage Law. Our object is simply to afford protection to those who cannot protect themselves: protection from a form of physical ill-usage which I believe to be reprobated by the most thoughtful section of the community, which is to the best of my belief, entirely unsupported by religious sanction, and which under the English law is punishable with penal servitude for life. Without any exceptions or reservations I trust that the measure thus limited and restricted will receive the support of public opinion, and I cordially commend it to the favourable consideration of the Council.

It was then ordered that the Bill with its objects and reasons be published and further considered a fortnight hence.

MR. K. L. NULKAR'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the Hon. Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar's speech on the new Hindu Marriage Bill in the Viceregal Council yesterday:—

I wish to support the motion that leave be granted to introduce the Bill inasmuch as it will afford to a certain extent, at least, protection against the physical violation of a class of helpless children among the large classes of population. As to the religious objection pointed out by my hon'ble friend, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter I have no doubt he must be accepted as one of the best authorities on that point; but I would beg to observe that the Hindu religious authorities on such matters are so varied and contradictory that it is often difficult to decide which of them ought to be accepted and followed in preference to others. I am aware that the practice of the courts of law has been to administer such of them as are found generally received and acted upon by the communities concerned; but it must be remembered that this practice has often led to courts lending themselves to the sanction of practices directly opposed to justice and equity and good conscience. Consequently legislature has often felt it a bounden duty to step in and amend the law. In the present instance, granting that Hindu law as, enunciated by Sir Romesh Chunder is really claimed to be strictly and invariably followed in any part of India, it is one of those provisions which ought to be disregarded in the interests of humanity. I do not admit that it is of the binding character which is claimed for it. There are other provisions for which much greater authority and sanctity could be justly claimed—according to which marriage itself is unlawful until a much higher age than is provided by the proposed Bill. As to the unpopularity of the measure, it is very probable that in certain quarters and certain sections of society, it will be first viewed with disapprobation. It may even be made the occasion of false alarm, but I feel certain that such a feeling would be temporary, and would be traceable directly to the false issues raised in the course of heated controversy which has been going on for some years past between social reformers on one side to those who claim to be conservatives. On the other side it is the country's misfortune that one party should have overdone their part by appealing for legistative aid in matters lying quite outside the ordinary founctions of legislature, and in which it is the duty of society itself to provide remedies. The other party naturally retaliated by crying down any legislation whatever, apparently because it is asked for by the opponents. Indeed the latter have done some harm by claiming the measure under consideration as specially belonging to their programme of social reform. As a matter of fact it has as little direct connection with social reform as any other provision of the Penal Code. It simply seeks to remove a glaring defect in the Criminal Law of India. This is the true character of the measure which will soon become clear to the public when they consider its nature and effect calmly and dispassionately. I feel certain that but for the fact it was mixed up by one of the parties of social reform, the controversy with their demands for all manner of legislative props to their plans we would never have heard of any misconception on the subject, much less of opposition to such an extremely moderate increase of age. Indeed it is extremely probable if twelve or even fourteen years had been provided in the original Penal Code thirty years ago it would have passed unchallenged by the general public.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 10.

The troops moved out an hour earlier than usual, the Northern Force taking up a strong position at the foot of "The Sisters," while the Southerners proceeded to the attack. It was not long before the outposts on either side came into conflict. The Southerners, slowly approached the enemy, fighting their way inch by inch. The Northerners, much weaker than the Southerners, were consequently forced back. The Cavalry first threatened the right flank of the enemy, while the main body, supported by the Artillery on the right, moved forward slowly, and attacked the centre. The enemy's Artillery had taken up a commanding position on the slope of the hills, near the base of "The Sisters," and opened fire on the Artillery of the Southerners as it moved forward to gain the crest of the ridge immediately to the south of the Commander-in-Chief's camp. The latter having reached the point for which they were making, got into action very quickly, and a brisk cannonade then followed. While the Artillery kept up a steady fire, the right flank of the Southerners, supported by a detachment of the Cavalry, extended further eastward, marching through the village of Dhanowrie and the Sappers' and Miners' camp, with the object of making a flank attack. By 11 o'clock the Southern Force had driven back the enemy to the first line of the earthworks, and now the struggle was severe. The lines of Infantry opened a heavy fire upon the entrenched enemy, who were eventually pushed back behind the old butt wall which had been cut down about eight feet to permit of the works behind being seen. The enemy fell back upon the Tweydall Redoubt, and entrenched themselves behind the Infantry parapets. The battle raged for an hour and more, the centre attack being supported by the flank attack on the enemy's left. The Northerners having approached well up to the enemy's position eventually made a rush, the Worcesters capturing the redoubt at about 12-15 p.m. The enemy were now forced to retire right behind the earthworks at the base of the hill, and operations were suspended at 12-25. In addressing the officers assembled, Sir George Greaves said he was highly pleased with the day's work. The troops had been carefully handled, and the attack very well delivered. The flank movement had been well made, and altogether the operations this morning had been carried out in a soldier-like, sensible, and reasonable manner. His Excellency warned Commanding Officers against moving their men about when under fire. They would not do so in actual warfare, and they should not do so during the camp manœuvres. Further, his Excellency remarked that it was also an unwise thing for a battery of artillery to walk across behind their own infantry while the enemy's infantry from their entrenchments poured a murderous fire into them. Those were points the officers concerned should be careful about. According to the programme laid down, the Southern Force were repulsed, for they were supposed to require the aid of Garrison Artillery before they could make a breach in the entrenchments which would enable them to deliver a successful assault. However, from now, his Excellency said, all the troops will be in the attack, and only dummies in the defence. Colonel Currie's separate field command will lapse, and the whole of the Forces will be under Colonel Rawlins, and will be called the "Poona Force." The umpires, who had hitherto attended, would no longer be required, his Excellency said, but they would want a good man as chief umpire to record the hits during the field firing. His Excellency thought he could not depute any better officer for that duty than Colonel Carrington, the Commandant of the Worcestershire Regiment.

POONA, JAN. 11.

H. E. Lord Harris is expected to arrive here on Wednesday morning. His Excellency will witness two days the field firing, and return to Bombay on Thursday night. Colonel Currie commands the Cavalry Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye, R.H.A., the Artillery Division; and Colonel Westmacott, the Infantry Division. The latter will be subdivided into three Brigades, commanded respectively by Colonel Brookemeare, Royal Fusiliers; Colonel Mander, 3rd Regiment; and Colonel Tandy, 26th Regiment. The chief umpire will be Colonel Carrington, who will have eight officers as assistant umpires.

THE CZAREWITCH AT JEYPORE.

THE special train was received at Jeypore station at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning by the Maharaja, the Resident, Colonel Peacock, Dr. Hendly, and other officials. A start was made in carriages, in the usual order, the party driving as far as the city. Everyone alighted here and mounted elephants, which formed into procession and marched through the city. Elephant riding was much appreciated, especially by those who had never tried it before, strongly reminding them of a sea voyage. Leaving the city, the party again took their seats in the carriages, and drove to the Residency. The Maharajah here was received by His Imperial Highness on a formal visit. He sat a short time and *atar* and *pan* having been distributed, the Maharaja drove away to his palace. During breakfast, news was received of a kill last night, about ten miles away, by a tiger. A formal return visit had already been arranged, but the intended visit to Ambar in the afternoon was postponed. At eleven o'clock His Imperial Highness and suite drove to the palace on a return visit to the Maharaja, and then returned to the Residency, changed into shooting clothes, had lunch at 12-30, and started at about one o'clock for the ground on which the tiger had been marked down. The place was reached after about a four miles' drive and six miles' ride, and was near where the Duke of Connaught on a previous occasion bagged a tiger. Three machans had been built at right angles in the general direction of the beat. The left was occupied by Prince Kotchubey, and Captain Volkoff, the centre by the Czarewitch and Prince George of Greece, the right by Princes Bariatinky and Obolensky. The centre machan also held the Resident and Colonel Gerard, and the rest of the staff were divided between the left and right machans. The beat commenced at about 4 o'clock, and about half an hour later the tiger was seen opposite the centre machan, but unfortunately out of range for the Czarewitch. Going on towards the right, the animal was shot by Prince Bariatinsky. A second tiger had been seen, and after about another half hour's beating it broke just opposite the right machan and was again shot by Prince Bariatinsky. The first proved to be a cub about eighteen months old, and the second was a full grown tigress. The return was then made; the Residency was reached in time to change, and drive to the palace, where His Imperial Highness was entertained by the Maharaja. After dinner the Dewan, on behalf of the Maharaja, proposed the healths of the Queen Empress, the Czar and the King of Greece, the Czarewitch and Prince George of Greece. He spoke well in English, congratulating His Imperial Highness on the day's sport.

His Imperial Highness proposed the Maharaja's health. After dinner there was a nautch and a display of fireworks. This morning a small party from the Czarewitch's staff went pigsticking. Sir Mackenzie Wallace showed how it is done, getting two first appears. There were some good runs, but owing to the many nullahs some pig got away.

At ten o'clock the Czarewitch was entertained by some boar fighting. Small parties are going black buck shooting this afternoon, and the museum will be inspected by the Czarewitch. He will dine at the Residence to-night, and leave at one o'clock for Ulwar, which will be reached at 7 to-morrow morning.

THE CZAREWITCH AT PALANPUR.

HIS HIGHNESS the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur, learning that his Imperial Highness the Czarewitch would pass through Palanpur on his way to Rajputana on the night of the 2nd instant, writes a correspondent, offered to provide dinner for the Imperial party, which his Imperial Highness was graciously pleased to accept, and preparations for entertaining the Imperial guests were made on a grand scale, the table being sumptuously laid in the rooms of the Palanpur Railway Station. The special train conveying the Imperial guests and suite arrived punctually at the appointed time (8-15 p.m.). His Highness the Dewan Saheb and his eldest Prince, Colonel Goodfellow, C.I.E., and a few durbar officials of rank were in attendance at the station to receive the Imperial party. On the train coming to a standstill, his Imperial Highness the Czarewitch, having stepped out of his saloon, met with a hearty greeting from his Highness the Dewan Saheb and Colonel Goodfellow. The party then sat down to dinner, his Highness the Dewan Saheb and Colonel Goodfellow included. The dinner over, otto, rose-water, garlands, and bouquets were presented to the Imperial guests. The train left again at ten minutes past nine amid hearty cheers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady Harris, attended by Captain Hext, C.I.E., A.-D.-C., Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, and Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., paid a visit to H. E. Comtre Admiral Bassarghine on H. I. H. Man-of-War, Azova on Saturday afternoon, the 10th instant, after which they visited Captain Brackenbury, R.N., C.B., C.M.G., on board H. M. S. Turquoise.

THE inquest on the Jambli Street disaster was resumed on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the house had been built by Cassum Sahib without foundations being laid under some of the posts of the centre line of the house, and that such act was culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The jury further added they were of opinion that by-laws, for the efficient performance of the duties of officers of the building department of the Municipality, should have been provided as contemplated by section 267 Clause A of the Municipal Act of 1872 and 1878 for the safety of the public and that these by-laws were still necessary.

MR. JAMES MORRIS, civil engineer and architect, who was the principal witness at the adjourned inquest on the Jambli Street disaster on Saturday, said he had made a thorough examination of the fallen building, and was of opinion the disaster was due to the sinking of the centre line of posts, from the absence of foundations underneath. He was also of opinion that every maistry employed on buildings should be duly licensed by the Municipality. The safety of the public would thus be more ensured by the employment of a competent man. He did not believe the present building staff could possibly or properly supervise the building-, the houses in Bombay being so numerous, and so widely scattered. He considered the London system of having district surveyors advisable. In fact it was a system, which he considered must ultimately be adopted, assuming that efficient bye laws were enforced.

H. M. I. M. S. CLIVE will leave Bombay to-day for Karachi with the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

THE following are particulars of the last moments of Sir Edgar Boehm :—H. R. H. the Princess Louise went to Sir Edgar Boehm's studio by appointment, and unattended by a lady or gentleman. She discussed some of the sculptor's latest work with him, and he turned to fetch a bust or something else to show her. The Princess remained studying his latest work and stood with her back to him. Suddenly she heard a noise and turned to see its cause, when she discovered that the sculptor had fallen close to the sofa. Her Royal Highness showed great presence of mind by unfastening his collar before seeking assistance.

THE Indian Postal authorities are utilising their tock of four-and-a-half anna envelopes, which have hitherto been in use for overland letters, by printing over the familiar yellow stamp the words :—"India postage : two annas and six pies." When these envelopes are exhausted a new pattern will, it is to be hoped, be adopted of less transparent paper and slightly larger size. The embossed stamp cannot be improved upon.

WITH regard to the recent sanction of three lakhs for the Meiktila branch of the railway, the work is not to be started just yet, pending the settlement of the alignment to Myingyan. It is now thought that this branch, which is properly the Myingyan branch and not Meiktila branch, may take off from the main line at some point further north of Meiktila road, when it would not pass through Meiktila at all. This point will be settled in a few days.

THE steamship *Ailsa Craig* from Philadelphia arrived at Karachi on the 5th instant with no fewer than 117,283 cases of kerosine oil. She is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. This is the largest consignment of kerosine oil that has been brought into Karachi by any single steamer. The *Ailsa Craig* is one of 2,189 tons. It speaks well for the port that such large vessels can now freely enter and leave it fully loaded.

SOME days ago, says a Fort Tregear correspondent, Singtna, the Chief of Sangoo, reported that a man and two guns from his village had been seized by some men from Booarla, a village east of the Koladyne. This is the village from which the men came who killed the kahar in the spring, when we were returning from Haka. Although Booarla is nominally under the control of the Political Officer at Haka, the distance from that place is so great that the Burma Government has consented to our going to demand satisfaction. Captain Hutchison, with 50 Rifles of the 2nd Gurkhas, starts to-day, and expects to reach Booarla by the 10th. Captain Shakespeare, Assistant Political Officer, and Surgeon Moir accompany the party. As the Chiefs have refused to comply with the terms offered, some opposition may be expected. Eight days' rations are being taken.

IN the Punjab the views of local bodies on the subject of physical training in schools have been found to differ considerably. There is less desire for athletic exercises among the people of the southern districts than among the more energetic population of the Punjab proper ; but even in the lower parts of the Delhi division much has been accomplished through the exertions of individual officers. In the Dehli district, however, the little that has been brought about has been effected by the direct intervention of Government, and the district is said to be the most backward in the Delhi circle, if not in the whole province, as regards arrangements for physical training.

IT is now officially announced that Major-General Lord William Seymour has been chosen to succeed Major-General Montgomery Moore in command of the Dover District, at the end of February.

MAJOR CODRINGTON, who has done so much to remove a popular error as to the title of the Coldstream Guards, which ignorant people persist in calling the Coldstre.ams, a designation for which (the World says) there is no foundation, was to have taken up the appointment of Brigade-Major of the Home District on January 1st., in relief of Captain North Dalrymple of the Scots Guards, who goes to Portsmouth as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Connaught. Major Codrington has passed through the Staff College, and will doubtless be as popular on the staff as he is among his brother officers of the brigade.

BISHOP GELL, accompanied by the Rev. S. Morley, his Domestic Chaplain, left Madras on Friday by train for Nellore, on a tour of inspection.

THE Dowager Lady Croft died at the Chateau St. Pry, in France, on the 10th ultimo, aged 84. Her husband, an army supplier during the Peninsular War, was created a Baronet in 1818, partly in recognition of his gallantry in risking his life to obtain information for the Duke of Wellington, the Commander-in-Chief of the British force. He entered into partnership subsequently with Mr. Gonne, and established at Oporto a business for the supply of a special description of port wine. The firm has been a very prosperous one, as its brand has always been maintained at a high standard. One of Mr. Gonne's sons entered the Bombay Civil Service, and having attained the position of Chief Secretary, retired a short time ago. Another son, now deceased, entered the 17th Lancers, and commanded that Regiment at Mhow eleven years ago.

AS exaggerated statements have often been made about the number of English officials in the service of the Egyptian Government, Sir Evelyn Baring has transmitted to the Foreign Office a list showing the appointments held by Englishmen in that country. From this it appears that the total number of Englishmen employed is 336, at an annual aggregate salary of £150,317.

IN the Madras Government's notification issued under the Indian Census Act, 1890, it is proposed to confer on Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge, as also on Executive Engineers in charge of navigable canals, the pwer to appoint census officers. Such a power is required in their case in order to avoid the delay that might otherwise occur in the appointment of these officers, especially if at the last moment the agency employed is found to fail and fresh appointments have to be made.

THE balance remaining from the local Albert Victor Reception Fund is about Rs. 15,000, and this sum could hardly be expended on a better object than the Dufferin Hospital for Women, Calcutta, which still requires some Rs. 40,000 before it can be completely built on the original plans.

PERHAPS the most important addition that has been made to the interesting collection of animals in the Calcutta Zoological Garden since its establishment fifteen years ago, is the greater Bird of Paradise (Paradisea apoda, *Linn*). The Committee of Management had long been desirous of acquiring a specimen, but owing to the great rarity of the species and the very great cost of those that are on rare occasions offered for sale, their efforts to procure one had hitherto proved unsuccessful. At last however, they have succeeded, thanks to the munificent liberality of his Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon, who is a great patron of the institution.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal submitted some time ago by the Punjab Government for increasing the pay of the Government Advocate. The pay of the appointment has hitherto been Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,500. It is understood that in future the minimum scale will be Rs. 1,200 a month, and the maximum Rs. 2,000, the officer holding the appointment, if a member of the Indian Civil Service, receiving, between these limits, the same salary as that drawn by the officer next junior to him in the regular line. The new scale will certainly widen the field of selection in case of future necessity, and the duties of the office have increased so rapidly of recent years that an increase of emoluments could hardly have been postponed much longer.

A GROSS outrage perpetrated on a respectable Hindu *purdah-nasheen* lady, named Srimati Dassi, of Baranagore, at the instance of her stepson, one Koylash Chunder Dutta, was brought to light last week in the court of the Joint Magistrate of Sealdah. The complainant is the widow of the late Babu Bungshi Dhur Dutt, who died a few years ago, leaving her landed property, &c., to the extent of some six or seven lakhs of rupees, and appointing her executrix. Disputes and contentions have arisen in the family. A few days ago her stepson assaulted her little grandchild. This led to an altercation, when the accused ordered his four sons to assault the complainant. The four young men, it is alleged, trespassed into her room, and seizing her by the hair dragged her out and assaulted her. Other *purdah-nasheen* ladies living in the house rescued the complainant. Babu Choonee Lall Ghose made an application that as these ladies would on no account appear in court, their evidence may be taken on commission, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The matter has been referred to Mr. C. W. Bolton, District Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, for orders.

THE dividend declared by the Bank of Madras for the past half-year, of 4½ per cent., being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will doubtless be considered very satisfactory by the shareholders, when the state of the money market is taken into account. For several months past money has been abnormally cheap, the Bank of Madras official rate not having been above 3 per cent. since August ; and Indian banks have found great difficulty in finding employment for their funds even at that price, as the heavy balances at the three Presidency banks abundantly testify. It will be observed that the net profit for the half year amounted to only about one lakh, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the capital ; but, thanks to the wise policy of the Directors, having for its object the equalisation of the dividends, a sum of two lakhs had been brought over from the previous half year's profits, and this precaution has prevented the full effect of an exceptionally dull period being felt by the shareholder. The Bank now has before it the period of the year most favorable to a high rate of interest, and we may reasonably look forward to the usual dividend next July, towards which Rs. 80,000 has been carried forward. The reserve fund has not been increased, but it already stands at a high figure, viz. 14 lakhs, and shareholders are not likely to quarrel with the Directors for preferring to add to the fund in bumper half years.

THE latest rumour circulated in the Punjab is that the Amir of Kabul "proposes to strengthen his position towards Peshawar by the erection of a fort with artillery near Landi Kotal, and a cantonment in its rear ; the latter is to be situated at Haftcha, and the fort at Kafir Kila." The Lahore paper states that as the new position would serve as a good basis of operations against refractory Mohmands on the north, and Shinwaris on the south, its utility is quite evident enough to render any conjecture of distrust on the part of the Indian Government unnecessary ; but at the same time it points out that, in case of another Afghan war, a force advancing from Ali Masjid would find the fort an obstacle. This might be so, but experience has shown that Afghans fight best behind *sungahs* and have little liking for being cooped up within four walls, with the chance of their retreat being cut off. But there is not the least chance of such a fort being built, for Kafir Kila happens to lie beyond the Afghan border-line. The question as to whether it was within the territory under British control arose some time ago, and the decision then arrived at, that it did not pertain to the Amir, is not likely to be disturbed. The Shinwaris would be in arms at once if any attempt were made by the Governor of Jellalabad to station troops at this particular point.

PUNDIT SALIG RAM, editor of a vernacular paper published at Lahore, publishes in the *Civil and Military Gazette* an apology to the Punjab Government for a seditious article published in his paper, representing that the authorities at Rohtak during the Bakra Id festival had grossly ill-used the Hindus, and outraged their religion. The Government gave the Pundit the option of advertising a humble apology in the papers or standing a criminal prosecution. He has prudently adopted the former alternative.

THE final tie for the valuable cup presented by the Calcutta Turf Club was played off on Wednesday between the Calcutta Polo Club, first and second teams the sides being for the first, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Messrs. Rawlinson, G. Walker, and W. Alston ; for the second Mr. J. West, Captain Richardson, Mr. C. McLeod, Mr. R. Bates. The umpires were Captains Turner and Pritchard. The game was a well-contested and even one, and afforded both sides abundant opportunities for the display of splendid individual play. There was a large attendance on the ground, including Lord and Lady Lansdowne, who were on horse-back. The first period was uneventful, except that the junior team surprised every one by the fine front they showed, and they followed this form up by increased dash in the second period, in which they scored a goal. At the opening of the third period the score stood—one to love, in favour of the second team, but then the seniors played up vigorously and rapidly ran up a score of two goals, adding one more in the fourth period. In the fifth the juniors, in no way daunted, played with the same spirit and dash as at the outset and got a second goal, and were playing well when the final bell rang, leaving the senior team victors by three goals to two. Every man played well, and the ball was never at rest. The game was in every sense a fine spectacle. The Calcutta Turf Club mean to continue their generous encouragement next year.

THE Photographic Society of India has decided to hold an Exhibition in Calcutta this season. The date of opening fixed upon is the 15th of March, which will enable English exhibitors to send pictures after the closing of the Pall Mall and Edinburgh Exhibitions.

SIR JOHN GORST's statement a month ago that India had benefited to the extent of £995,063 by the rise in exchange since the estimates were framed last March, was probably intended to apply only up to the date at which he was speaking. As he gave the saving in pounds sterling the sum he mentioned would be about 130 lakhs of rupees. Another 70 lakhs may probably be gained before April 1st, in which case the total saving for the whole financial year will reach two crores. The rate of exchange fixed was 16·552d., but this has been exceeded every month, 1s. 8 15-16d. having been the highest figure at which bills were sold by the India Office.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

THE DUST IN MR. PARNELL'S EYE.

MR. PARNELL'S eye is the centre to which just at this moment all other eyes are turned, and the all-absorbing question is, Was it flour or lime ? That Mr. Parnell was confined to his room for a day, and has since worn a bandage, is not thought conclusive evidence that he was nearly blinded by lime, and his opponents freely declare that, notwithstanding the injury to the visual organ, his sight was not so bad that he did not perceive the way to make capital out of the incident. We have Mr. Davitt, for instance, declaring that the lime story is Mr. Parnell's "latest disgusting dodge to obtain sympathy, and divert people's minds from the issue"—his way, in fact, of throwing dust into the eyes of those whom he would have as his followers. On the other hand, Mr. John Redmond, speaking yesterday at Urlingford, a place visited by Mr. Parnell on Sunday last, said that since that day Mr. Parnell had not only been brutally insulted by men who ought to have known better, but an attempt had actually been made to blind him by throwing lime into his eyes. It had been said that what was thrown was flour, but there were two doctors who staked their reputation on the fact that the stuff was what it was represented to be.

"MR. BALFOUR'S MINIONS" KEEP THE PEACE.

Mr. Redmond spoke at Johnstown yesterday from the window of the hotel, some of Mr. Parnell's more prominent supporters standing on a vehicle beneath the window. Mr. Redmond had barely uttered his first sentence when a group of Urlingford men attempted a rush to the square, the evident intention being to chastise some disturbers who were yelling in an opposition crowd at some distance. The advance was sudden, but it was decisively checked. Seeing the crowd move out to the attack, the Inspector of Police drew his sword, and led his men at the double to the centre of the square, where, in extended formation, they arrested the progress of the assault. For the remainder of the afternoon the police held their position, and so kept the rival politicians apart.

WON BY RED HOT SHOT.

Mr. Parnell followed Mr. Redmond. Why, he asked, should the Irish people be guided by the advice of their English enemies ? It was not by cringing and fawning that any good thing had been got for Ireland, nor that anything good would be obtained in the future. What things had been won had been won by straight, down right hard hitting from the shoulder. They were won by red hot shot, not by cowardly hearts and traitorous counsels, and they might believe him that these things, and many better things, would be won on that same high road, which, please God, he would traverse in their service until he saw the first fruits of that victory which was almost within their grasp.

"THE MONGREL SKINNER."

As to the coming election for Kilkenny, it was preposterous for a single moment to suppose that that great and glorious constituency could prefer a mongrel skinner from Cork to the sterling patriot and Irishman who now sought their suffrages. "Send this upstart skinner," continued Mr. Parnell, "back to the banks of the Lee, along with the Tanners and other scum whom he has brought to inundate your fields and fair plains. Away with them all ! Listen not to the flood of lies and of defamation they have unloosened upon us. You will show these men on Monday next at what rate you appraise the value of their words and their miserable defamations. You will show them, in electing Mr. Vincent Scully for North Kilkenny, that when you see an honest Irishman you know and appreciate him, and will keep him, in your country as you hold life in your hearts."

The speech was vociferously cheered, and was followed by addresses from Mr. Scully and Mr. E. Harrington, both of whom positively affirmed that is was lime, and not flour, which was thrown into Mr. Parnell's face.

THE HENNESSY MEETING.

The anti-Parnellites were also busy yesterday, Mr. Davitt, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Healy, and a number of priests having arranged to address meetings on behalf of Sir J. Hennessy. They tried to hold meetings in Father Murphy's parish, but failed to get audiences, and in one parish, Kilmanach, were prevented speaking by men and boys beating tin kettles. Mr. Healy, however, held a meeting at Ballycallan. Both sides are actively canvassing in every parish. A strong anti-Parnellite reinforcement arrived at Kilkenny at 1 o'clock yesterday, comprising Messrs. Justin McCarthy, T. J. Condon, J. C. Flynn, T. Sexton, and A. O. Connor. Mr. Maurice Healy is also at Kilkenny.

A WOMEN'S ADDRESS TO MR. PARNELL.

An address, signed by a number of women in North Kilkenny, has been prepared for presentation to Mr. Parnell. It says :—"We are grateful indeed that an opportunity has been given us, an opportunity for which we anxiously hoped, to discharge a duty that the daughters of Ireland surely owe to their unfortunate land. We are proud, indeed, that it has fallen to the lot of North Kilkenny to make the declaration of war against you—you who after long years of systematic deceit, at last stand out before the world unmasked. You, who like another veiled prophet stalked through the land, polluting its sacred soil by your presence, but who now, like the monster of old, when he lifted his silver veil, might well-explain to your deluded followers—

Ye wise saints, behold your light, your star ;
Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are.
Here judge if hell, with allhts powers to damn,
Can add one curse to the foul thing I am.

Unhappy Ireland ! Its sorrows only endear it the more to our hearts. Alas ! alas ! that your hand should strike it yet another blow. But amid all one jewel shone out from its tear-gemmed crown ; shone with a quenchless luminance—the purity of its daughters, the sacredness of its domestic relations—and are you the man, the heartless despot, the would-be silencer of public opinion, the shameless destroyer of a home, the unblushing betrayer of a friend, the false, the dishonoured, we ask, are you the man to be our leader ? No ; ten thousand times no. Better coercion at the hands of Ireland's deadliest foes ; better slavery—aye better death, than live under the banner of her once erringly loved, but now disgraced and fallen, son. Remember that

Freedom comes from God's right hand,
And needs a godly train ;
And righteous men must make our land
A nation once again."

LORD SALISBURY'S VISIT TO GLASGOW.

The following letter, addressed to Sir James Marwick, Town Clerk of Glasgow, by Lord Salisbury, was read at the meeting of the Glasgow Town Council on Thursday :—" Sir,—I have the honeur to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant in which you have conveyed to me the resolution of the Lord Provost, Magistrate, and Council of the City and Royal Burgh of Glasgow to offer the freedom and guild brotherhood of the city to me. I am very sensible of the flattering terms in which the resolution is couched. I shall accept with much gratification the high honour which the Lord Provost and Corporation propose to confer upon me by my enrolment among the burgesses of this ancient city. It is not yet possible for me to determine the exact date on which I shall be able to avail myself of the invitation to visit Glasgow for this purpose, but the most convenient time would be probably the third week in May, and on hearing from you that this proposal is acceptable to the Lord Provost and Corporation, I will endeavour to fix a day with as little delay as possible.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, SALISBURY."

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF BANGOR.

Nearly six months after his consecration, and on a singular day for a festal function—the Friday in the Advent Ember week—the Bishop of Baugor was at last to be enthroned yesterday by the Dean to whom he was formerly curate. Dr. Lloyd who has just been presented with an address and £300 by his old friends at Brecon, has taken up as militant an attitude as the Bishop of St. Asaph with regard to religious teaching in schools erected under the Intermediate Education Act. The Bishop of Dover performed the ceremony, and Mr. Jenne, the Chancellor of the diocese, and a large body of the clergy were present.

FIGHTING THE INDIANS.

Pine Ridge Agency, Dec. 18.—The arrival of General Miles has been hailed with delight, for everyone believes that he and Colonel Carr will push the fighting at once. General Brooke met with a cold reception because he has all along blittled the campaign and said that the trouble would be trifling. He has maintained that the newspaper reports were exaggerated, the Indians only desiring their rations.

Rapid City, Dec. 18.—About forty Indians attacked the Government wagons to-day while they were crossing Spring-street Creek near the Cheyenne River ; 100 shots were fired and one soldier was wounded. Captain Wells, with a squad of cavalry, came to the rescue and the Indians fled.

The Camp, Cheyenne River (Dakota), Dec 19.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a soldier reported to General Carr, that Captain Stanton and fifty men were having an engagement with the Indians near Wounded Knee. General Carr sent Lieutenant Scott with a troop of cavalry to their aid. Subsequently Captain Stanton returned, and reported that, noticing a large party of Indian with a herd of ponies he gave chase. After following them for some miles, they drew near the redskins who thereupon began firing. After some time the Indians retreated pn Wounded Knee Creek, and were lost to view in Badlands. Captain Stanton followedthem for some distance, but fearing ambush, finally withdrew. To-day General Carr is sending a large force to pursue the Indians.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Commander W. Barratt, with the English mails of the 26th December, arrived in harbour at 2-30 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles paraded at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday. After the usual inspection, &c., of companies, quarter-column was formed on the left markers, and Colonel Bayley ordered the battalion to retire. After moving a short distance to the rear, the Commanding Officer gave the order, "Move to the right in fours, form fours right," and the column moved to the east side of the Esplanade, and formed column facing south. The command was then given to form to the left into line, followed by "quarter-column by the left on No. 1." The regiment then marched past in column, and wheeling by companies round the third and fourth flags, halted opposite the saluting base, and again formed into line to the left, in which formation a retirement was made ; after which the line halted, fronted, and changed front to the left on the left company, and fired two battalion volleys. Column by the left on No. 1 was formed ; the column advanced some distance and deployed to the left. A change of front was then made to the left on the right company, and two rounds of company volleys were fired from right to left, and two half-battalion volleys also from right to left. The order was then given, "Advance in short echelon from the centre," followed by "line on Nos. 3 and 4 companies." Quarter-column having being formed on the left Company (No. 6), the Commanding Officer told the Volunteers that next Saturday the parade would fall in at the Town Hall, and the regiment was then dismissed.

The following is the field state :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company ...	1	1	1	1	2	...	12	18
B " ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	4
C " ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	7	10
D " ...	...	1	1	...	4	...	12	18
E " ...	...	1	2	...	2	...	20	25
F " ...	...	1	2	1	1	...	10	15
H (Cadets)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
I (Cadets)	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	21
L (Cadets)	...	...	1	...	3	...	32	36
Army Staff ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff and Band.	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total...	2	6	10	4	19	...	146	187

The following officers were on parade, viz. :—Lieut-Col L H Bayley ; Major R S Brown ; Captains T W C Leathem (Adjutant), J P Baird, E F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, G A P de Saone ; Lieuts F W English, J P Cornforth, N Devlin, D J Sharp, F A Rowland, H Jones (1st Essex Volunteers), R A A Jenkins (1st Queens R West Surrey Volunteers) ; Second-Lieuts J Kenny, J H Ferneaux, and R Snell.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Some confusion seems to exist as to the exact nature and position of two English Agencies, which are both, at the present moment, doing good work for India, and it seems desirable that this should be dispelled.

The first is the British Agency of the Indian National Congress, of which Mr. Digby is the Secretary. This has for its leading object to press on the attention of the British public, and popularize in Great Britain, the Congress demands for reform in the existing administration of India. It prints and circulates yearly ten thousand copies of the Congress Reports, and circulates large numbers of pamphlets, leaflets and the like, advocating the views of the Congress. It receives and carefully looks to the welfare of the Indian Delegates to England, and arranges and pays the expenses of Meetings at which they may plead to the people of England the cause of the people of India.

This is a public and national agency ; its accounts yearly printed, combined, with those of the General Secretary's Office, also printed, show every rupee collected and subscribed in India for its use, and the exact manner in which all sums thus placed at its disposal are expended. It is presided over by Mr. Caine, Sir W Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, Mr. J. Bright Maclaren, M.P., and Mr. J. Ellis, M.P. Nothing is spent without their sanction, all expenditure is checked and vouched for by them, and the accounts are further audited by a professional Accountant.

This, therefore, is the public Congress Agency, towards the expenses of which all sincere supporters of the Congress are bound to contribute their quota, according to means, through the several standing Congress Committees of their respective circles, or, in the case of subscriptions exceeding Rs. 100, if it is preferred, direct to the General Secretary's Office, which is in charge of the Hon'ble Pandit Ajoodhianath at Allahabad.

No one has any authority to collect money for this Agency except the several standing Congress Committees, or the Joint General Secretary, or persons armed with the written authority of one of the former, or of the latter.

The second is the Indian Political Agency, which is Mr. Digby's own private undertaking. This has for its chief object to press on the attention of parliament, all kinds of Indian grievances, private or public which are not of a nature to be dealt with by the Congress, and which, in Mr. Digby's opinion, demand and deserve such attention.

This, though it does public work, is at present a private agency. Mr. Digby does what he considers proper, unchecked by any one ; he can take up, or refuse to take up, any case he likes ; there can be little doubt that he exercises a wise discretion ; but none the less the agency is Mr. Digby's and not a public one ; no accounts of receipts or disbursements have been published and there is no independent check on expenditure. There are probably valid reasons for this, inasmuch as people who want grievances brought forward do not, in many cases, like it to be known that they are paying money to enable this to be done ; but none the less does this mark the private and personal character of the Agency. There are several other, more or less similar, agencies in London, but none, I have reason to believe, conducted as ably or so sympathetically towards the people of India. Indians, whether Princes or Peasants, who have individual grievances to bring forward of a nature properly cognizable by the House of Commons, cannot, I believe, do better than place their cases in Mr. Digby's hands, and (as the preparation of such cases demands time, labour, and considerable expense for printing) send, at the same time, such contribution to the Agency as they can afford. It is, I believe, certain that nowhere will their work be done better or at less cost.

But there is still another aspect of this matter. Mr. Digby, in his zeal for justice to the people of India, not unfrequently takes up hard cases, such as that of Cashmere, without receiving any remuneration, and is thereby considerably out of pocket. It is quite right and proper that, in view to reimbursing him for such chivalrous expenditure, private persons, having no direct interest in any of these special grievances, should yet contribute subscriptions so as to enable the Agency to continue and extend its good work. Only it must be clearly understood that these are spontaneous contributions to a private, though excellent, agency, which no one is *bound* to make, whereas the Congress Agency is a public one which every adherent of the Congress is *bound* to support ; and no one must fancy that, in contributing voluntarily to the Political Agency, they in the smallest degree affect or diminish the demand which the Congress Agency righteously makes on all Congress men.

ALLAN O. HUME.
General Secretary, Indian National Congress.

"TRUTH" hears that the Hereditary Duke of Nassau, who is coming to England next month to announce his father's accession to the Duchy of Luxemburg, will be the guest of the Queen at Osborne and of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham during his stay in this country, and it is exceedingly probable that he will marry one of the Prince's daughters. Prince William, who was born in 1852, is related to the Princess of Wales, his mother being her first cousin.

THE JAMBLI STREET DISASTER.

THE INQUEST AND VERDICT.

THE inquest was resumed before Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on Saturday afternoon, when the following evidence was recorded :—

James Morris, Civil Engineer and Architect, said he had followed his profession in Bombay for twenty-seven years. On the 18th December and on subsequent days he made an examination of the fallen house in Jambli Cross Lane. He examined it again on the 22nd idem. He removed some of the bricks both from the standing walls and the fallen portions, and found several bricks not thoroughly burnt and crumbled on pressure in the hand, while some were over-burnt. The mortar used was very good. He found the positions of the posts in the interior walls, the bed-stones being still intact. The paving to the floor of the ground-floor was depressed along the centre line from north to south, and gave the impression that it sank from either some excavation below it, or by reason of a heavy super-incumbent weight. The bed-stones from the central posts were all removed except the one standing on the north main wall. He then examined the timber posts and beams, &c., which had been removed from the building to Carnac Road. Some of the timber was fairly good, but generally it was inferior through the flaws, knots, cracks, &c. Portion of it was timber which had been red-dressed having been used before. He measured several of these posts, the largest one which was evidently used on the ground-floor. It was 11ft. 6 in. long and 7in. by 6in. in width. Others of the same length measured 6½in., by 5in. 6in. by 5in., and 5in. by 5in. respectively. The posts of the upper floors measured 5in. by 5in. breadth and 8ft. 7in. and 8ft. 3in. in length. There were smaller posts 8ft. 1in. long and 4in. by 4in. in breadth. The planking to the floor was barely ½ of an inch thick, and was found of short lengths of outside pieces. Some of it was old and decayed. On the 22nd ultimo the whole site of the fallen house had been cleared, and he was able to make an inspection of the foundations, which he found to average about 2ft. 3in. in depth below the surface of the surrounding gullies. None of these foundations had settled, but a portion of the plinth of the east wall, and the south-east corner of the west wall had been broken and damaged by the fall of the building. He examined or searched the foundations under the centre line of posts, but with the exception of some loose stone filling, with a little rabid, he could discover nothing. One of the posts had evidently rested upon the stone packing under the pavement. The earth at this point was damp and so soft that a walking stick was driven in full length. It appeared from the plan that the central line of posts had to carry half the weight of the floors above. He estimated that they were over-weighted to the extent of four times beyond the margin of safety, assuming that the posts of the ground-floor were all 7in. by 6in. The posts in the side walls were over-weighted to the extent of twice the margin of safety. In his opinion the fall of the house was chiefly due to the sinking of the centre line of posts, from the absence of foundations underneath. He examined the pipe drains in the north, east, and west gullies. He did not consider that the putting in of those pipe-drains had anything to do with the fall of the house. Mr. Morris was of opinion that every maistry employed on buildings should be duly licensed by the Municipality. The safety to the public would thus be that the services of a competent man would be secured. These mais ries should also work under the supervision of a licensed architect or surveyor who may have prepared the plans of the building. He believed the present building-staff could not possibly or properly supervise the buildings, because houses in Bombay are so numerous and widely scattered He believed those who are charged with the duty of inpection should be trained architects. He considered the London system of having district surveyors advisable, for he felt sure it would give greater safety to the public (and the system must ultimately be adopted), assuming that efficient by-laws are enforced.

Matharadas Kasoojee, examined by Superintendent Brewin, said he was a *mehta* in the service of Varji Coorji, a money-lender. He knew Cassum Sajun and his son Jan Mahomed Cassum. He then proceeded to explain the transaction by which his master became owner of the house which fell in Jambli Cross Lane.

Cross-examined by one of the jurors witness said he did not think the house in Jambli Cross Lane would have fallen. His master took mortgages on many houses. He never employed an architect to examine the house before advancing the money.

The Coroner, before summing up, observed that the case had been a very long one, and indeed it was for the jury to say how much of the evidence recorded need be read over to refresh their memory. He thought the first twenty-nine depositions formally recorded on the day of the disaster might be passed over. At the second hearing Dr. Smith had given the ages of the deceased, according to which the oldest was 55 years and the youngest 1 year. Dr. Smith thought the twenty-nine persons had died through suffocation, being buried under the *debris* of the fallen house. They had the evidence of four experts, namely, Messrs. Walton, Smith, Campbell, and Morris, who all agreed on the several points at issue. The jury had a perfect right to call for the re-reading of any part of the entire evidence, The evidence of Gulab Cajoo, who had been a bricklayer for twenty-two years, was important, though partially confused. It threw considerable light on the whole matter, however, read side by side with the depositions of the four experts. He was a poor bricklayer and could not very clearly express himself. The four experts give the one statement as to the posts.

Gulab Caju's deposition having been re-read, the jury did not wish any further re-reading of the evidence.

THE CORONER'S SUMMING UP.

The Coroner then summed up the evidence. He said :—You were summoned to this court to inquire on behalf of the Queen-Empress into the cause of the death of twenty-nine persons, of whose bodies you have had the view on the day when this inquest was opened. All the evidence available for completing the inquiry has been placed before you, and it is now my duty to address you on the evidence after which it will be your duty to consider that evidence in its entirety, and to deliver your verdict in accordance with it. And first as to the cause of death. Although there were twenty-nine deaths, the medical evidence which has been given as to the cause of death is the same in all, namely, that the deaths were due to being suffocated under the *debris* of a fallen house. The view which you had of the bodies will assist you in arriving at the true cause of death. You saw the bodies all covered with chunam dust, and all more or less bruised, and you have heard the depositions of the identification, witnesses testifying that they were all in good health on the day before the inquest was opened. You have also heard from some of these witnesses the suddenness with which the house collapsed on the 17th of last month about 3 a.m., while the inmates were asleep in bed, and how the bodies were removed lifeless from under the fallen house. If you are satisfied from this evidence that the cause of death was the same in all, and that these twenty-nine persons were all suffocated under the *debris* of a house which suddenly fell upon them, you will be entitled to return a verdict to this effect as the first portion of that verdict. You will consider the evidence as to the fall of the house. You were informed that it was a house of three storeys and a ground floor occupied by many persons ; that it was built some time in the year 1888, somewhat less than three years ago, and that it was built under the sole supervision of the owner, Cassum Sajun. The evidence of the four experts who have been examined is corroborative as to the cause of the fall of the house. All these witnesses agree that the house collapsed in consequence of the sinking of the foundations under the central line of seven posts, which were erected at intervals on the ground floor of the house from north to south. In the words of Mr. Campbell, "posts 1 and 7 rested, respectively, upon the foundation of the north and south main walls"—that is to say, on the old foundations of the buffalo-shed that previously existed on the premises. "There were no built foundations under any of the other posts ;" in other words no foundations at all. 'At post No. 6, at the north end, there were filling, below two feet deep, of loose stones, chunam and rubbish, and below these filling the soil was so soft and damp that a crowbar four feet long was easily driven down its full length. Under post No. 5 there was a similar filling four feet deep. Under post No. 4 the filling was similar to that of post No. 6. Under post No. 3 there was no filling at all, and the bed-stone of this post rested on nine inches of dry rubble packing, which is under the pavement of the ground floor generally. The earth below the packing under post No. 3 was damp and so soft that an ordinary walking-stick was pushed down to its full length. Half the weight of the building rested on this centre line of posts. Those posts were insufficient in size to carry the weight which was placed upon them, and which was more than four times their safe load." All the professional witnesses examined corroborate in the main this evidence of Mr. Campbell. It will be your duty to give the most careful attention to their evidence, and if that evidence satisfies you that the slabs and posts along the centre line of the ground-floor of the building rested on no better foundations than loose stones, chunam, and rubbish filled in on a damp surface, and that on such foundations a three storeyed building forty-eight feet in length and twenty-nine and-a-half feet wide was put up as a dwelling-house for human beings, then it will be your duty to say whether any person is responsible for the collapse of the building, and who that person is. But before arriving at this conclusion you should consider the whole of the evidence as to the ownership of the house and the circumstances under which it was built. It has been given in evidence, which has received no contradiction, that the owner of the premises was himself the builder, unassisted by any other person. His son, Jan Mahomed Cassum, submitted the building plan to the Municipal Commissioner, but it is not in evidence that he took any part in erecting the building. It has also been deposed that Cassum Sajun mortgaged the premises before he began to build, and that about the time it was finished he had paid off the first mortgage, and sold the house to Wagjee Coorjee for Rs. 20,000. If you accept the evidence as to Cassum Sajun having been the sole builder of the house, and the further evidence of the witness, Goolab Cajoo, who laid the slabs for the foundations, that he brought the want of proper foundations to the notice of Cassum Sajun, and the still further evidence that Cassum Sajun sold the house to get rid of it by making a profit on it, and not to continue to hold it as his own property, then it will be your duty to consider whether he should be charged with any and what offence. I have read to you the sections of the Penal Code bearing on offences affecting life, and it is for you now to say whether any or what offence, if any, has been committed, and by whom committed. It was given in evidence that an earthenware drain-pipe had been placed in the *gullies* on three sides of the building shortly before its fall. Three professional witnesses were examined regarding this drain-pipe. Mr. Smith says :—" In my opinion, the excavation for laying the pipes could not have interfered with the foundations of the house." Mr. Campbell says :—" The pipe-drain which had been put in the *gully* on the east, west, and north sides, had not affected the foundations injuriously in any way." Mr. Morris says—"I do not think the putting in of those pipe-drains had anything to do with the fall of the house." There is, therefore, no evidence to show that the dis

THE GOUFFE MURDER CASE.

THE trail of Michel Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard for the murder of a process-server named Gouffe, at a house in the Rue Troncon du Coudray in July last year, was opened in Paris on the 16th ult before the Assize Court of the Department of the Seine.

The answers elicited from Eyraud revealed a deplorable story. The President's interrogatory followed the career of the male prisoner in chronologically tracing how, at 13 years of age his father was obliged to send him to a reformatory at Oullins, in the Department of the Rhone; how at the age of 19 he enlisted in the Chasseurs-a-Pied, but was transferred to the Foreign Legion, and took part in the Mexican War, subsequently deserting and joining the Guerillas under Juarez, to whom he betrayed the secret plans of the French forces. For this odious act, added the President, Eyraud was tried by court-martial, and condemned to death *in contumaciam*. Eyraud did not deny the fact. The amnesty of 1869 enabled Eyraud to return to France, and since that period he had led an adventurer's life, and committed numerous robberies.

Eyraud here declared that these allegations were calumnies, to which the President replied that proof in support of them would be adduced. The President proceeded to enumerate the charges contained in the indictment, and to trace Eyraud's relations with the Prisoner Bompard, declaring that Eyraud had not caused her to enter upon an immoral life since he had made her acquaintance on the Boulevards. Eyraud here again rose, and declared that, far from encouraging her in evil courses, he had actually struck her in order to turn her from them. The President, however, recalled the fact that a gentleman having offered Gabrielle Bompard fifty thousand francs to become his mistress, she had proposed to Eyraud that they should spend the money together. To this Eyraud rejoined, "Oh, can't we have a little fun?" (Laughter in Court.)

On the Court reassembling, the President questioned Eyraud as to his stay in London during the months of June and July, and asked whether he had not, while in London, harboured a design of murdering some one for the sake of money.

Eyraud replied, "No, but Gabrielle thought of a plan of enticing a jeweller into a snare, and then murdering him. We were afterwards to escape to America." He (the Prisoner) first of all opposed the idea, but subsequently decided to get money by a crime of some kind. The two accomplices abandoned the scheme of entrapping a jeweller, however, and they returned to Paris after purchasing a trunk in London. Gabrielle came to London on July 7th, and returned to Paris on the 14th. On getting back to Paris, she spoke to Eyraud of the process-server, Gouffe, saying "He is rich! Suppose we kill him!" The Prisoner agreed, after being informed by a business agent, named Remy Launce, how well-to-do Gouffe was.

THE TRAP LAID.

Without betraying the slightest trace of emotion, Eyraud then proceeded to tell how he and Gabrielle Bompard hired the room in the Rue Troncon du Coudray, to which they decided to lure Gouffe, and gave a description of the scene of the murder, explaining how the pulley was fixed to the wall, behind a curtain by himself and Gabrielle, and how the latter passed the noose of the girdle, which worked on the pulley, round Gouffe's neck, and, finally, how their victim was strangled, almost without a struggle. Eyraud went on to say that he endeavoured to resuscitate him, because he had not wished to kill the man, but merely to frighten him in order to obtain his money.

The President interrupted the Prisoner with the remark, "What you say is improbable, as you had already purchased the trunk in which to place the body."

Eyraud, continuing his narration, said after the crime he went to the Rue Montmotre to rob Gouffe's office, and he described the flight to Lyons and the abandonment of the trunk containing the dead man's body at Millery.

The President asked whether Gouffe, who had Gabrielle Bompard on his knee, was fondling her at the moment when he was hanged in the way the Prisoner had described, by means of the pulley and girdle. The Prisoner replied, "certainly;" and went on to add some details. The President then called for Gabrielle Bompard, who, while Eyraud was being interrogated, had not been in Court. The Judge immediately began to question her, and addressed himself at first to the subject of her antecedents. The woman in her replies showed intelligence, but also a certain perverseness. Speaking of her stay in London with Eyraud, she said that she bought the trunk to pack her linen in and without an idea of perpetrating a crime. The President interpolated, "Nevertheless, you bought the pulley." Bompard, however, denied this.

BOMPARD'S PART.

The President then asked her if she also denied having bought the canvas sack in which the body of the murdered man was placed. Bompard replied that she had no knowledge of the use to which the sack was to be put. She had simply obeyed Eyraud's directions. Then followed an extraordinary scene. The Presiding Judge gave orders for the trunk, which had for so long been standing in the view of all, to be opened. A loud murmur of excited expectancy passed through the Court, and everybody pressed forward to see the inside of the box, whose dreadful history had been narrated with such *sang froid* by the principal actor in the crime under investigation. The spectators who were decidely inclined to noisy demonstrations, almost lost control of themselves in their excitement, and the ushers had a difficulty in restoring silence and order.

Their attention was, however, soon engrossed by a colloquy between Eyraud and Bompard. The former maintained that the woman had been throughout perfectly cognisant of the particulars of the crime to be perpetrated. Gabrielle Bompard denied this, and declared that she had had no knowledge of the plan to murder the process-server.

The President then interrogated her concerning events which preceded the crime.

The woman related how Gouffe was invited by Eyraud to come to the room in the Rue Troncon du Coudray. The President remarked that that was improbable, and Eyraud shouted, "She is telling lies."

Bompard, who remained completely mistress of herself, smiled ironically, and went on to describe the scene of the murder. "Just at the moment," she said, when I was talking with Gouffe, Eyraud threw the girdle over his neck and strangled him. A cry of terror escaped me."

"According to your version, then," remarked the President, "you did not participate in the crime; that is highly improbable."

The Prisoner maintained that she took no part in the crime, and did not know what was the use to be made of the cord which Eyraud brought with him.

The Public Prosecutor intervened with the observation that this answer was absurd, whereupon Prisoner retorted, amid the laughter of the people in Court, "There are many absurdities in this case."

The hearing was again suspended, and when the Court resumed Eyraud gave an account of his visit to America after the murder. Accompanied by the female Prisoner he went to Liverpool, whence they both sailed to Quebec, proceeding thence to Montreal and across the continent to Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia. They then went to San Francisco, where they met Garanger. Gabrielle Bompard stated that at that period Eyraud had come to the end of his resources, and thought of obtaining more money by murdering Garanger. Eyraud, however, formally denied this, exclaiming, "Let them take my head! I have deserved it! But my past is unsullied." Continuing the story of his flight from justice, Eyraud said that in Mexico he was tracked like a hunted animal, and he complained bitterly that the newspapers had compared him to Cartouche and Mandrin. He described his arrest at Havana and his abortive attempt to commit suicide.

BOMPARD OFFERS NO DEFENCE.

Asked by the judge what her line of defence really was, Bompard said, I do not defend myself. "But," said the judge, "you are here for that purpose." Bompard: "No, I am here because I have been brought here, and I am wrong in answering at all. It is all the same to me." In reply to the Public Prosecutor, she said she did not sew anything at all; whereas Eyraud said she covered the cord with black stuff. It had been stated that Bompard went to bed and slept soundly by the side of the body of the murdered man; her servant, a woman named Demange, gave evidence that the bed had certainly been occupied that night. To this Bompard replied that she was so terribly frightened that she remained in the corner of the room till the morning.

Considerable sensation was caused on the 18th ult. by the calling of Dr. Lacassagne, the Lyons medical expert, who recognised the body found at Millery as that of Gouffe. Requested by the Judge to inform the Court of the results of the *post-mortem* examination, he said in substance: I had been charged to examine a certain body. It measured exactly one metre seventy-eight centimetres; it had a lesion of the right foot. With regard to the height and age, the identity was perfect with that of M. Gouffe; it was the same as to the weight. All the information given me concerning M. Gouffe coincided exactly with what I found on examination of the body. The hair was of light auburn colour, and one tooth was missing. M. Gouffe had had a tooth extracted a short time before he was murdered. I was therefore able to say without any possible hesitation that the body before me was that of Gouffe. In reply to a question by M. Henri Robert, Bompard's Counsel, Dr. Lacassagne added: I noticed two symmetrical fractures of the larynx, which must have caused death. They appeared to me to have been produced by the pressure of two thumbs on either side (sensation). But though I say it is more probable they were caused by the pressure of thumbs than by the pressure of a rope, it is impossible to demonstrate that fact positively. Though it is probable they were produced by the simultaneous pressure of two thumbs, it is, nevertheless, not impossible that they were, caused by the pressure of a rope.

THE STRANGULATION.

The Judge caused Bompard's *cordelière* to be handed to the doctor, and asked him whether he was of opinion that the wounds on the throat could have been produced by it. After examining it, Dr. Lacassagne said: It is not impossible; but I should lean rather towards the first hypothesis.

The Public Prosecutor.—The second hypothesis is that adopted by the prosecution. But allow me to ask you, supposing the cord had been pulled, not vertically, but from behind, would not that circumstance be of a nature to explain the lesions of the larynx?

Dr. Lacassagne.—It would render them more explicable.

Here both prisoners interrupted. Eyraud said he did not strangle M. Gouffe with his hands. Gabriell, Bompard excitedly maintained that he did, without, however, being able to describe the scene. To her confused description of what occurred, Eyraud replied: Gabrielle Bompard has already declared that, Gouffe having recognised me, a struggle ensued between us. You see clearly all her stories are false, and do not hold together. Ask the Doctor if it is possible for a man of my strength to put the body of a man like Gouffe into a sack without help.

Dr. Lacassagne.—It is difficult for me to answer, for I do not know how strong Eyraud is; but on first sight I should think it possible.

Eyraud.—You might make the experiment.

This sinister allusion caused a murmur in Court, where it was felt that Eyraud went a great deal too far, and that the joke was a bad one. After a short suspension of the proceedings, another doctor, M. Bernard, who examined the body found at Millery on the 13th of August, that is to say, before the body was submitted to the examination of Dr. Lacassagne, declared that the head of the murdered man was at the bottom of the sack. This assertion led to a long discussion, because Eyraud maintained that the head was at the top.

Dr. Brouardel was next called into the Witness-box. He said that with his colleagues, Drs. Motet and Balet, he had been charged to examine the mental condition of Gabrielle Bompard. In her childhood, nothing remarkable was noticed in her, except that she attained the age of puberty earlier than most girls. Notwithstanding that fact, she retained for a long time a great deal of childishness. Vicious, and above all, untruthful it was found impossible to keep her long at any school. From an intellectual point of view she was highly developed. Only recently she wrote some memoirs, in which there were some mistakes in spelling, but in which she succeeded, with a great deal of *finesse* and subtlety, in turning things to her own advantage. They found in her hysteria, but not extremely pronounced; she was not a thoroughly hysterical patient. She was suffering from epileptic hysteria, and her condition did not entail any derangement of the intellect. She was only subject to fits. The medical men were aware that numerous persons had hypnotised her; they, therefore, on one occasion sent her into a hypnotic trance. As with her hysteria, so it was with her hypnotic condition—she was only a tolerably good hypnotic subject. As during her sleep she might say things she would regret, they warned her that they intended to hypnotise her. During her trance nothing but the ordinary phenomena were observed. She was extremely intelligent, and understood perfectly well the importance of all her acts. They, therefore, considered that at no moment was she unconscious of what she did.

Dr. Brouardel excited the interest of the audience to the highest degree by continuing as follows: We had arrived at these conclusions when we read in the *Journal de l'Hypnotisme* an article signed by Dr. Bernheim who, without having seen Gabrielle Bompard, contended that she might have been the object of hypnotic suggestions. We also learned that she had been hypnotised by Dr. Sacrest while she was living at home; then at Lille, by a young man with whom she had flirted, and at Paris by various persons. We nevertheless contend that she was always perfectly conscious of the significance of her actions. The hysteria she is subject to may have given a particular turn to her conceptions, but it has not suppressed her responsibility. Nevertheless, we remarked in her a complete absence of morality, which may be compared to a blindness or deafness. She is like the young dare-devil scoundrels (*gavroches*) of eighteen or twenty years of age, who commit crimes, and who are incapable of making a distinction between good and evil. But the intelligence supplying this want of conscientiousness permits them to understand the consequences of their actions.

HYPNOTIC TESTS.

In answer to Mr. Henri Robert's inquiry whether Bompard did not, in her hysterical fits, sometimes assume a most tragic aspect, Dr. Brouardel said that expression was a little strong. Alluding to such fits of hysteria, he admitted that she was subject to hallucinations. On such occasions she thought she saw Eyraud, and screams out with terror, "Away! Away" Her hysteria was of a mild form, and, in Witness's opinion, intense hysteria would not modify the responsibility of the patient. Moreover, it was necessary always to be on one's guard with hypnotic subjects, as they often play tricks.

A juryman having inquired whether it was necessary for a person to have been put into a trance previous to making him accomplish a particular act. Dr. Brouardel added: We are in the presence of two theories. The Nancy school affirms that certain acts can be suggested to a person who has not been hypnotised; but I then inquire how can it be determined whether the operator is not the accomplice? We have no means of controlling such experiments; we should, therefore, reject them. Moreover, even when asleep, the inborn morality of a person subsists to a certain extent. Thus, in the Saltpetriere Hospital, it was suggested to two women, who were both hypnotic subjects, to undress themselves and bathe. One of them, in the presence of several persons, undressed immediately; the other, in whom the sentiment of shame was stronger, resisted the suggestion, and was seized with hysterics. Conscience therefore, remains active to a certain extent; consequently we do not believe a crime can be committed under those conditions. In any case nothing leads us to suppose such a thing. The experiments made in the hospital have been made on subjects trained like animals, and they have never accomplished anything but simple actions.

Dr. Sacreste said he had attended Gabrielle Bompard at Lille in 1883. When dining one day at the house of M. Bompard, the conversation having turned on Donato, it was proposed that the doctor should try to hypnotise his daughter Gabrielle. By simply looking at her fixedly, he sent her to sleep. Two years later M. Bompard asked Dr. Sacreste if he did not think hypotism might be employed to modify the mental condition of Gabrielle, and to render her more reasonable. She refused to submit to the experiment, and did her utmost to resist the hypnotiser, but ultimately she fell into a trance. Dr. Sacresta then suggested to her to change her conduct, and no longer to seek the society of the young men she used to go about with. The suggestion was accepted, but, nevertheless, Gabrielle continued to lead the same sort of life. When Gabrielle first came to Paris he received from her a begging letter asking for money. He induced her father to give him six hundred francs, which he sent to her in instalments. Since that time he had lost sight of her till the present case came before the public. In his opinion, she was a good hypnotic subject, and he concluded that her responsibility might be, if not completely abolished, at least lessened. He admitted that he had only made one suggestion to Gabrielle Bompard, and that she had not followed it; but he explained his failure by saying he was not able to follow up the suggestion, and that his influence was thwarted by that of another person, who gave her bad advice.

Bompard's counsel asked whether his client was not of an extremely sweet and timorous nature.

Witness said that was true, and he was greatly astonished that she could have participated in a crime.

A VIOLENT SCENE.

An incident now occurred which led to considerable tumult. Dr. Voisin, the docter of the Police Depot, was called, but refused to give evidence, sheltering himself behind the principle of professional secrecy. M. Henri Robert, Bompard's counsel, begged him to communicate the result of the numerous experiments he had made on Gabrielle Bompard. Dr. Voisin having again refused to speak, M. Robert announced his intention of presenting conclusions to relieve Dr. Voisin from his professional secrecy.

The Public Prosecutor said Dr. Voisin could not be relieved from his professional secrecy, even by the Prisoner herself. It was, in reality, rendering M. Robert a real service in not permitting the Witness to speak, for no one could say whether he had not himself been deceived by Gabrielle Bompard.

M. Henri Robert wished to reply, but the presiding Judge stopped him. The excitement in court had by this time become intense, and there was such howling and screaming at the Judge's decision that the Judge called, in a loud voice, to the guards to turn the public out. While this was being done, the Judges withdrew. The public standing at the back of the Court behind the bar were, notwithstanding their protests, ruthlessly ejected, though the much larger portion of the audience who had entered with tickets and been provided with seats were left unmolested, though they had largely contributed to the uproar.

On the resumption of the proceedings, M. Liegeois, of the Faculty of Nancy, was called, and proposed to expound his theories on "suggestion;" but, as he informed the Judge that it would take him at least two hours, or two hours and a-half, the hearing of the case was adjourned.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

SKATING has been the grand sport of the week. It is most enjoyable—not on the pond at "Madrid," but on the lake at Enghien and the canal at the bottom of the Versailles Park, near the Grand Trianon. It would be impossible were all the skates in Paris and its environs to be brought into use on these sheets of water for them to be overcrowded. The cost of going by rail to Enghien prevents a mob gathering there from the north side of Paris. As Dutch, Belgians, North Germans, and Russians are apt to settle round the Northern Railway terminus, the rich ones among them prefer Enghien to the Bois. The Dutch are only seen to advantage skating, and there are no skaters comparable to them unless Canadians. The lumbering figure seems metamorphosed when they fly over an iced pond. Russians are more addicted, it seems to me, to sledging than to skating. I do not know any more charming sight than a Dutch pater and mater familias, and their young brood about them, engaged in the sport of skating. They are all in their element, and develop a brightness and a sociability which is foreign to them on other occasions. French ladies want audacity, and stand too much in need of masculine aid to be graceful skaters. They generally go in skating chairs wrapped up in elegant muffling, to which Mars alone could do justice in a pictorial sketch. A cavalier wearing skates pushes the chair forward. The fair occupant looks the personification of luxury, as the keen air gives a pink tinge to her cheeks. She seldom has a blue nose, for why? the chair goes like the wind, and she has hot water chaufferettes in her muff and under the furred rug that lies across her feet. Most distinguished among the fair skaters in the daughter of Ward, the stableman whom the late Duke of Parma promoted to the rank of Prime Minister. This lady is married to a French marquis and has persuaded herself that she is descended from the senior branch of the family, of which the Earl of Dudley is supposed to be the head. Royalist Society takes her at her word, and as she can never be got to talk in English, her speech does not betray her immediate origin. I should say that on her side she must be a Semite, she looks so like different fair-haired members of the Rothschild family. The young Duchesse de Luynes refuses to *s'encanailler* in the Bois de Boulogne. Why should she? The moat surrounding the Chateau of Dampierre and the "broad" into which it widens afford as good skating as there is in France. With the Duchesse d'Uzes' mail-coaches and carriages to fetch friends from Paris to and from the five-mile distant station, she can always have the ice in Dampierre Park alive with the best company. The young Carnots go to skate at Versailles, where the officers of the garrison have given a night fête. In this instance there were military torch-bearers, and much horn-blowing of the *fanfare* kind. Fires were lighted under the trees which surround the canal, where the ice is thicker than on any other sheet of water in the environs of Paris. Hot drinks were supplied at canteens taking the form of gipsy tents, and draped with horse-rugs, furs, and tricoloured flags. The frost being "black" there has been no sledging. Lady Lytton and her daughters patronise the Madrid skating-pond. Fast and free Paris is represented in the larger central ponds. So is *la bourgeoisie honnete*, which is rather dull. Its young married ladies are, you see, in dread of the *qu'en dira-t-on*, and dare not be themselves, and its girls are locked up in boarding-schools or convents, from which marriage alone is to release them.

Madame de Lancey's sale drew for three days the wealthy people who like to give their abodes an air of noble antiquity. *Nouveaux enrichis* are so little sure of their own taste as to go in for *levieux-neuf* and old things which have stood the test of time. They are wild about seventeenth and eighteenth century tapestries, the faded tints of which, it must be said, harmonise with nearly everything which it is usual to bring into a modern drawing-room. A triumph of Amphitrite went for 26,000f. Though greatly "restored," it was cheap at the money. If academical and purely decorative, it gave a splendid impression of life. Mermaids, tritons, sea-horses, and amoretti, who formed the Court of the goddess, were in a state of jubilant enthusiasm at her beauty—as well they might be. A sedan chair, probably painted by a pupil of Watteau, was sold at 6,800f. The surest way to win credit for having a great-grandmother of high quality is to have a rococo sedan chair among the bric-a-brac in one's drawing-room, and say carelessly that it is an ancestral relic. Nobody can deny that the chair exists, and if it is not one's own great-grandmother's, whose is it?

The Princess Marie Victoria of Edinburgh is, I hear from a Bucharest source, to marry the adopted heir to the Throne of Roumania. She has not as yet a religion, though in a way she is a member of the Church of England. He is a Roman Catholic, and on his mother's side Saxe-Coburg-cum-Braganza. Come what may, he is sure to have a large fortune. His father and mother used to be on long visits at the Tuileries towards the end of the Second Empire, and were, by accepting an offer of the Spanish Crown, the cause of the war of 1870. But what may come is this: Carmen Sylva may predecease her husband, and he take a second wife, and have a son or sons. The adopted heir would then sink below his present level. The Queen's life is not a good one. She is subject to the kind of illusion in which Mary Tudor indulged when she fancied was in a way to bar the heirship of her sister Elizabeth to the Throne.

The American girl is to the fore again, the Marquis de Breteuil being engaged to Miss Garner, first cousin of Lady Vernon. She is one of three sisters, all ambitious of being in the front rank of European Society. Their father and mother were drowned at sea yachting. The former was President of the New York Yachting Club, and the latter was a member of the wealthy Lawrence family of that city. The Marquis de Breteuil is a semi-Semite, he being a grandson of the late Achille Fould, Minister of Finance to the late Emperor Napoleon, and, in 1848, he was promoter of a scheme for saving the then new-fledged Republic by a declaration of national bankruptcy. Perhaps such a declaration would have been a blessing in disguise, the good credit of this country in the Money Market being its greatest misfortune. On his father's side M. de Breteuil belongs to an old family which from the time there was a Court at Versailles to the Revolution was attached to it. They discharged embassies, never hid their lights under a bushel, and had the diplomatic quality of being *brouillon* which has not yet died out. It was said that there was more of the history of the old Court of France contained in the archives of their chateau in the Seine et Oise than in all the Ministries. Unluckily, they were all destroyed some eight or nine years ago, when that residence was burned to the ground. The Marquis, through the Foulds, represents the Basses-Pyrenees. He is a very clever speaker, and a friend of the Prince of Wales. He rather goes in for English aristocratic acquaintances, and has done so in an especial manner since the divorce law has rendered the marriage settlement a question of such grave difficulty to the parents of the young lady who is about to enter the matrimonial state. The Marquis, Baron Mackau, and the Comte de Mun persuaded the Comte de Paris (it now appears) to risk the Duc d'Aumale's displeasure by working with General Boulanger. It was at M. de Breteuil's that the Prince became acquainted with the General.

Miss Garner's future husband is vastly wealthy, has Jewish daring and coolness of head in running risks; is pleasant and supple as indiarubber, though not wanting in backbone. He brings into business and political affairs the temperament of a gambler, though I do not believe he can be classed as a gamester.—*Truth.*

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF, who arrived on Monday evening at Victoria, has made a wonderful recovery from what for weeks was considered a fatal illness. He is now so well that the Foreign Office is loath to appoint a successor for some time, for there is a possibility of Sir Henry's being able to return to Teheran.

SIR HENRY PONSONBY, writing on behalf of the Queen to the Rev. Wilson Carlile, in reference to the Church Army Labour Scheme, says:—"The Queen fully appreciates the devotion of those who have commenced the good work you describe, and hopes that their efforts to mitigate the evils you allude to may be successful."

"HONOR and carelessness are seldom bed fellows." Keep your house cleaned with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes. Try it.—AGENTS.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk.

THE ONLY FOOD that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of a wet nurse.

IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality at once improved.

IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, change partially from nursing to SOLUBLE FOOD.

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst for Rhenish Prussia, says: "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the best of all the foods I have ever examined."

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by Marion Harland. Book of 64 pages, giving careful instructions for bringing up the little ones. Sent free by

CARNRICK & Co., Ltd, LONDON.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Rigd) made only by
The Crown Perfumery Co., 117, New Bond Street, London.
Sold Everywhere.

Stephens Inks

BEST IN THE WORLD.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889,

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES	... Complexions.
PREVENTS	... Fever.
PREVENTS	... Sea Sickness.
CURES ...	... Skin Diseases.
CURES ...	... Liver Affections.
CURES ...	... Rheumatism.
CURES ...	... Indigestion.
CURES ...	... Headache.
CURES ...	... Biliousness.

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH improves the Complexion.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Indigestion.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Biliousness.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Headache.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Rheumatism.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Skin & Liver Affections.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH prevents Fever.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Loss of Appetite.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH a boon to Ladies.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH invaluable in every Nursery.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA.

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle, including V. P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c.)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"*The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact 'the flower of the flock.'*"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Recorder.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),

7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

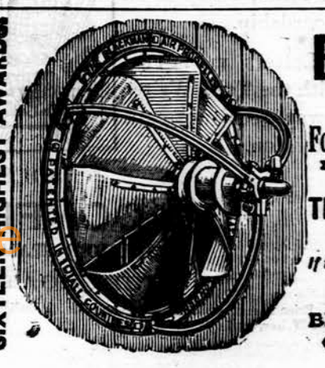
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE BLACKMAN Air Propeller

For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,

Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.

If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD., 63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution si the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th.* 1872.

Paris, Chassaing & Cº, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Cº.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 *Paris*
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggist.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4245 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Cº
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JAR WHISKY.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Very Superior Old Highland	... per gall.	13	4	One Star Brandy, capital peg	... per gall.	12	8
"Finest" Heart Bottle (In Qts. Rs. 28 per doz.)	... „	11	0	Two „ „ fine mellow	... „	13	8
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky	„	11	0	Finest London Old Tom Gin	... „	9	4

We beg to call attention to the economy of our plan of supplying high class Whisky, Brandy, and Gin in 1, 2 and 4 gallon jars. Messes, Clubs, Hotels, Chummeries, Refreshment Rooms and Bachelors find a saving of 20 per cent.

Jars charged and allowed for on return, less carriage.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.	Rs. 4 8	Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	Rs. 13 0
Per dozen Pts.	Rs. 3 3	Per case of 6 dozen Pts.	Rs. 19 8

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOUR-IN-HAND WATCH,
OR
SPLASH BOARD WATCH,

The Illustration is a facsimile of a Watch well adapted for use on a Splash board.

The Watch has a powerful keyless lever action, splendidly finished silver case, is a good timekeeper.

When not in use on the Splash board, it can be used in a wooden case against a wall as a Stable timepiece....Rs. 125

Patent or Brown leather Splash case with rein clip. Rs. 15

Wooden case to hang against a wall.....Rs. 8

GUARD'S WATCHES,

Of equally good mechanism, smaller in size and in metal cases with bold hands and dials at Rs. 35, 40, 45, 50 and 85 each.

These watches we shall also be glad to make up for Splash board if desired.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WORLD TYPE WRITER
ENTIRELY SIMPLE AND EASY TO LEARN.
NO INSTRUCTION NEEDED.
DOUBLE CASE.
WORLD TYPE WRITER,
WRITES 77 CHARACTERS.
Does Work Equal to the most Expensive Machine.
SPEEDY! PRACTICAL! DURABLE!!!

It is very portable; always ready for use in Train, Camp or on Boardship.

Letters written with the Type Writer always receive prompt attention.

Price, including a Handsome Walnut Case, **Rs. 45,** Complete.

SOLE AGENTS,
BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS,
20, CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Price List of Rubber Stamps and Metal, Bodied Rubber Type, and Descriptive Catalogue of the World Type Writer, sent *free*.

LAMPS!!!
The Largest and most Complete Assortment of Lamps and Lanterns for every use.

Rich Majolica Lamps for Presentation.

Very pretty Elfin Lamps for the Dinner Table, in all Colors.

Silk Veils for Lamps in all the Loveliest Tints.

No. 7,870.
105 Candle Power; not Storm-proof.

No. 7913.

LAMPS!!!
Storm and Punkah-proof Lamps and Lanterns of the Newest Designs.

Plush and Mirror Wall Lamps, with Cockake Colored Shades.

No. 8059.

Local residents are respectfully invited to visit my Show Rooms. Mofussil residents please write for Illustrated Catalogues.

LAMP WAREHOUSE
R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

2020 G. Gold Guard Ring. Rs. 25, Cash.

2022 G. Gold Guard Ring. Rs. 25, Cash.

2024 G. All Diamonds. Rs. 150, Cash.

2026 G. All Diamonds. Rs. 400, Cash.

Sapphire and Diamonds. Rs. 225, Cash.

2028 G. Emeralds and Diamonds. Rs. 72, Cash.

DIAMOND RINGS.

10 Emerald and Diamond Marquise	Rs. 785	15 Brilliants from	Rs. 100 to 2,000.
11 Sapphire&Diamonds	„ 900	16 Sapphires&Brilliants	„ 675
12 Diamond Marquise	„ 1,000	17 Diamond	„ 60
13 Pearls & Diamonds	„ 580	18 Secret Diamond Motto	„ 66
14 Brilliants	„ 650		

2021 G. Gold Guard Ring. Rs. 25, Cash.

2023 G. Gold Guard Ring. Rs. 25, Cash.

2025 G. Diamond Ring. Rs. 166, Cash.

2027 G. Sapphires and Diamonds. Rs. 170, Cash.

2029 G. Diamond Half Hoop Rings at Rs. 225, 250, 310, 360, 390, 485, 555, 700, 756, 880, 1000, 1300, 1450, 1700, and Rs. 2700, Cash.

HAMILTON & Co. will forward on application a card giving the various Ring Sizes.

2030 G. Fine Diamond Duck Brooch, Pearl end, Rs. 170, Cash.

2031 G. Handsome Diamond Brooch or Hair Pin, Rs. 300, Cash.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THIS is the most comfortable Material for Shirts for every-day use, more especially for wear under Uniform, for Planters, Engineers, Athletic Games, Travelling, &c., &c. It is as soft as silk, as absorbent as thin flannel and is quite free from all irritating roughness. It improves with washing and does not shrink.

Samples free on application to—
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.
AGENTS:—ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable Inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice, I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay, *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer and Co. Lahore.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.